The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL NEWS

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE BY THE SENATE.

Senator Walcott Finds Fault With the Patriotism of the Administration, but the Senate Expresses Otherwise.

WASHINOTON, Jan. 27.—President Cleveland has no occasion to worry because his patriotic foreign policy fails to meet the approval of men like Senator Wolcott, of Colo., when their speeches of alleged criticism are followed by such extraordinary votes of confidence as the adoption of the Armenian resolution by the Senate was. There are always a few men who delight in taking the wrong side of every question, but Congress as a whole is now, as it has been from the first, solidly behind the administration, regardless of party politics, in maintaining a patriotic American policy in all our dealings with foreign countries.

The Senate will this week pass the Finance committee's free coinage substitute for the House bond bill, unless something now unlooked for shall further delay the taking of a final vote, and that will probably be the last of it for this session, as it is practically certain that Speaker Reed will direct subboss Dingley, of the Ways and Means Committee, to see that it never even gets reported to the House, let alone voted upon.

If the deadlock on the House tariff bill continues in the Finance committee after the free coinage bill is disposed of it is probable that the Davis Monroe doctrine resolution, which was last week favorably reported from the Committeee on Foreign Relations will be made the unfinished business of the Senate until it is adopted.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, has always been known as a dodger upon all financial questions, and now that he has allowed himself to be announced as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, he will dodge more than ever. The friends of the other candidates are determined to make him go on record either for or against that free coinage substitute for the House bond bill, or to openly convict him of dodging it.

Few quicker pieces of official work have been done under the Federal government than the removal of U. S. Marshal Nix, of Oklohoma, and the nomination of Patrick Nagle to be his successor. Some time ago Attorney General Harmon put examiners at work upon the charges which had been made against Marshal Nix. Those examiners reported him guilty of having shaved the pay warrants of his deputies greatly to his personal profit. He was removed by telegraph and in less than ten hours the name of his successor had been sent to the Senate.

Since Secretary Morton assumed charge of the Department of Agriculture, he has saved out of the money appropriated by Congress for the support of that department $1,430,000, and a considerable sum will be added to that amount at the close of the current fiscal year. The House committee on Agriculture has decided to utilize this money by erecting a new building for the Agricultural Department which has outgrown the one it now occupies, which was built when the department was only a small bureau of the Interior Department. It is proposed that work on the new building shall begin early in the coming fiscal year.

Senator George, of Miss., who will after March 4th, 1897, be succeeded in the Senate by Representative H. D. Money, says of Mr. Money: "I know him well and have known him since his boyhood. He has been my neighbor for many years. Our intercourse and communications on political subjects have been frequent and confidential. I have had opportunity to judge the man from every point of view. He is of unblemished honor and of the strictest integrity. His native ability is of the best, and his courage, moral and physical, unquestioned. He had my sympathy in his race for the Senate, although I took no step to secure his election."

Ex-Boss Clarkson, of the Republican National Committee, was in Washington when Mr. Harrison was, last week, but he did not call on him. In fact, it is pretty well known that the two men are not in love with each other. Clarkson has never forgiven Mr. Harrison for refusing to make him Secretary of the Interior in 1889, and loses no opportunity to put obstacles in the way of Mr. Harrison's political ambitions.

Representative Cowen, of Md., who has been elected President of the B. and O. R. R., will not take any further active part in the legislation of the House, but being a member of the House committee on Banking and currency, he will not resign until he has completed some data he has been working on in connection with a bill to place the U. S. Treasury on a sound basis. But when that work is completed, he will resign in order to devote his whole time to the railroad over which he has been called to preside. The Democrats of the House will lose a valuable man when he goes.

Wide Tire Law.

The act of legislature, approved on the 25th of June last, encouraging the use of wide tires on wagons upon the public highways of the commonwealth has aroused wide interest in the farmers and the department of agriculture is now flooded with communications upon the subject. It was enacted that all persons who used draft wagons on the public highways not less than four inches in width for hauling loads of not less than 2,000 pounds should for each year after the passage of the act receive a rebate of one quarter of their assessed highway tax. The act is also retroactive for one year. Evidently the farmers of this state are almost unanimous in their determination to get that rebate.

A Vast Estate.

It is not generally known, nevertheless it is a fact, that in Clearfield and Elk counties, principally in the former, is located the most valuable timber estate in the state of Pennsylvania. It is known as the William E. Dodge estate and consists of some 20,000 acres, from off of which is cut over 17,000,000 feet of lumber annually. William Dodge died in New York in 1885, and the property is now owned jointly by his eight sons, each one of whom is estimated to be worth at least $4,000,000. It is twenty-eight years since this property was bought by the senior Dodge and during that time there has been paid from it about $5,000 annually in taxes into the Clearfield county treasury. J. W. Hartman, of Williamsport, is the present manager of the estate.

Fish in the State.

Three million, two hundred and fifty thousand brook trout put in the streams throughout the state is the record of the Pennsylvania Fish Protective Association for the year 1895, besides 35,000,000 white fish, 750,000 brown, California rainbow and hybrid trout, 35,000 black bass, 20,000 white and calico bass and 30,000 Lake Erie sun fish were transplanted into the waters of the state. Not a bad showing. Next spring they expect to have 40,000,000 brook trout alone.

Of the 1895 brook trout upwards of 200,000 were put into Centre county streams.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited to any season, but perhaps more generally needed in the spring, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. Only fifty cents per bottle at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Severely Bitten by a Dog.

Miss Woomer, a young lady whose home is at Rock, a small village in this county, was severely bitten by a dog Wednesday. The Bellefonte *News* is informed that she was in the house playing with the dog when suddenly the canine became angered at something and turning upon its mistress bit her on the hands and arms. There were in the neighborhood of some twenty tooth marks on the girl's arms. The dog was immediately shot.

The Official Vote.

The commission created by the legislature, to compute the vote cast at the last election for State Treasurer, finished their work on Wednesday. The computation showed the following vote cast: Haywood, Republican, 456,745; Meyers, Democrat, 282,481; Berry, Prohibitionist, 20,779; Dawson, People's, 7,802; Anton, Social Labor, 1,329.

K. L. C. E. Convention.

The K. L. C. E. Union, of Centre Hall charge, will hold their Quarterly Convention at the Tusseyville United Evangelical church, on Saturday, Feb 1. A program is arranged for afternoon at 2, and evening at 7. The public is invited to attend and participate.

Sheriff Sale of Clothing.

A full line of all kinds of ready-made clothing, for men and boys, must be sold at once, on account of sheriff's sale, at the Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte. Hurry up, if you want a bargain.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

QUAY IS FOR REED FIRST.

Allison Pennsylvania's Second Choice.—Perhaps Morton in the End.

The Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay will vote the Pennsylvania delegates controlled by him at St. Louis first for Reed, and if the Maine statesman falls short of the mark, the Quayites will then turn to Allison of Iowa.

This was the information brought from Washington by national Repnblicans who conferred with Mr. Quay there on Friday evening and Saturday morning. This is all the information that Pennsylvania's great man would vouchsafe to his inquisitors. It does not, it was said, alter the relations between Mr. Quay and Mr. Platt or upset the understanding that in the end these two Republican warriors will act in concert. Mr. Platt and his friends in New York state declare that they will stick to Gov. Morton to the last, and they hope in the end to bring over to their side Mr. Quay and his Pennsylvania cohorts.

"Mr. Quay," a Republican reports, "is perfectly cold blooded about the whole affair. He is for the candidate who, in his estimation, can get the most votes. He doesn't believe Harrison or McKinley strong candidates before the people. He believes first in Reed and next in Allison, and if they fail he is open to conviction to the next best man."

Little Dots and Jots.

The REPORTER'S baby alligator is having lots of visitors, many ladies among them. Patrons of the REPORTER admitted free of charge, all others half price.

Mrs. James Runkle is still on the sick list with grip.

The local elections are near, and important that fit men are chosen in all boroughs and townships. The local taxes are the heaviest upon real estate.

Last Thursday night's rain was a welcome visitor and raised the creeks and filled the cisterns.

Bring your sale bills to the Reporter office for a good job.

Last Friday sleigh bells jingled thro our streets for the first time this winter, with poor sleighing at that.

Please step in and fix your dues on Reporter.

Our Muscular Force.

According to experiments with the dynamoter, a man is precisely his weakest when he turns out of bed. The muscular force is greatly increased by breakfast, but it attains to its highest point after the midday meal. It then sinks for a few hours and rises again toward evening. The chief foes of muscular force are overwork and the other extreme—idleness. Many of the great workers of the world, though not all, have been early risers. But early rising ought always to be supplemented by early breakfasting.

Only One Way.

Parties anticipating making sale this spring will do well to carefully consider the best means of advertising their articles. The REPORTER office is fully equipped for printing large and attractive posters, and having a circulation covering this valley not equalled by any two papers in the county, especial advantage is afforded those whose sale is in the register. It pays to advertise, and farm stock and implements especially.

Services Largely Attended.

Communion services in the Presbyterian church at this place last Sabbath was largely attended, and an excellent sermon was delivered for the occasion by Dr. Mathers of Bellwood, which was highly appreciated by all present. Six new members were added to the congregation by letter and examination.

From February to June.

Old soldiers in Centre county will no doubt be glad to learn that the time for the holding of the spring encampment of the G. A. R. has been changed from February to June. When held in the former month, it was generally about the worst weather during the entire year. The encampment will oe held in Chambersburg.

Caught a Possum.

A few evenings ago, Jerry Stump heard a commotion in his chicken coop and going ont to find the trouble found a peculiar looking animal among the chickens. He struck it with a club, but it got away. Next morning he traced it through the light snow to its hole, and dug it out. It was a possum, and unlike its species is full of fight. It is uninjured, and Jerry will keep it and try train the animal.

Don't worry. Don't run in debt. Don't trifle with your health. Don't try experiments with medicines. Don't waste time and money on worthless compounds. Don't be persuaded to take a substitute for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the best of blood-purifiers.

WITHOUT BRAINS

REMARKABLE CONDITION OF A WATSONTOWN MAN.

A Physician's Knife Reveals a Medical Wonder.—No Brains yet a Man Has all Faculties.

At the request of a number of prominent physicians of Philadelphia, Dr. S. S. Koser, of Williamsport, on January 19th held a post mortem examination of the remains of John Bly, of Watsontown, son of William Bly, who died Friday night. For a long time Bly, who was twenty years of age, suffered with a tumor which grew into the very base of the brain and occasioned his death. The growth had a visible effect upon his brain, and the case became a curiosity to the medical profession. The tumor was imbedded too deeply into the brain tissue to admit of an operation for its removal and the autopsy was awaited for developments.

The *Gazette* and *Bulletin* in reporting the case says it was found that the tumor was nearly as large as a billiard ball. It was so located as to demoralize the nerves of the sight centre, and as a consequence young Bly was blind for over three years. But the most singular fact developed was that the entire brain had been hollowed out by the action of the tumor. The cavity was at least five inches in length, and was filled with pus. All that was left of the brain was a thin shell, composed of the tougher tissues where the brain matter gathers into nerves, which were less susceptible to the process of decay. When an incision was made in the shell, the whole mass collapsed.

What made the case almost unprecedented in the annals of medical science was the manner in which the patient retained his rationality and faculties under the circumstances. He had the senses of touch, taste, hearing and smell, had very tolerable control of his locomotor muscles, could talk and in fact, was comparatively discommoded in no other way than by the loss of vision. His retention of memory was remarkable, he having been able to memorize poems up to within two weeks of his death.

The case is one of great scientific importance, and will be technically described, and doubtless form the theme for much discussion in the medical journals.

They Don't Know Enough.

The state board of medical examiners rejected twenty-two out of seventy-six applicants who desired to practice medicine in this state. There is super abundence of physicians and the standard of examination can well be raised without injury to the public welfare. Life is too precious to be hazarded in the hands of quacks or ignoramusus. The action of the state board will meet with the approbation of the medical profession and the public. Fitness should precede permission to practice. —Ex.

Quay After the District.

Senator Quay's friends claim he will carry the Sixteenth congressional district, the home of Attorney General McCormick. H. C. Parsons, of Lycoming, and Mr. Myers, of Clinton, are probably Republicen national delegates. Both are of the Quay persuasion. Ex-Congressman A. C. Hopkins of Lock Haven, will lead the fight for Quay.

Mifflin County Deaths.

In Decatur twp., suddenly, Jan. 19, Simon Krebs, aged 77 years.

In Lewistown, Frances, widow of Wm. B. Hoffman, aged 79 years.

In Pittsburg, recently, Jane E., widow of Michael Buoy, formerly of Lewistown, aged 75 years. Years ago Mr. Buoy was a well-known stage proprietor in Centre and Mifflin counties.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills; J. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Married last Week.

Hon. John Holt, of Snow Shoe, exmember of the legislature from Centre county, was last week married to a Mrs. Denlinger, of Tamaqua, Pa., She is said to be a charming woman.

Chicken and Waffle Supper.

The Ladies' Mite Society of the Lutheran church will hold a chicken and waffle supper in the Grange Hall, at Spring Mills, on Saturday evening, next, Feb. 1.

WHY OUR ROADS ARE POOR.

Secretary Edge Gives the Reason in His Report.

"The State of Pennsylvania has about 75,000 miles of public roads, on which $4,000,000 is expended annually in repairs," said Secretary of Agriculture Edge, to a correspondent. These roads are practically no better than they were twenty-five years ago, and many think not as good. For this condition of affairs no one is to blame but our farmers. They mend the public roads and regulate the tax annually levied for road repairs. Hence it follows that if the duty is not properly performed they alone are responsible. They cannot attribute it to the tariff, free trade, discrimination in freights or corporations. If the roads are not properly repaired and in good condition, it is certainly the fault of the taxpayers and the citizens of the townships through which the roads are laid out. "One of the weakest points of the general road system of our state," added Secretary Edge, "is that which gives to every taxpayer the right to work out his road tax instead of paying it in cash. Under this system fifty cents worth of work pays one dollar's worth of tax, and the traveling public suffers accordingly. The first step in road reform should be to abolish the right to work the taxes out. Let them be paid in cash, and it will soon be found, if practical men are elected as road supervisors, that fifty cents in cash will go as far as one dollar in work."

A Notable Ambition.

J. McLuckie, ex-mayor of Homestead, has but one ambition in life, so he says, and that is to ruin Andrew Carnegie. According to his statement made at a labor meeting in New York the other day, he has already spent $7,000 on this laudable object and is perfectly willing to spend as much more as he can get his hands on to reduce the rich iron-maker to pauperism. He boasts that he will make Carnegie disgorge the $5,500,000 he has obtained from the United States government for armor plate whose soundness was not above suspicion.

The Letter "E."

An exchange says "e" is the most unfortunate letter in the English alphabet, because it is never in cash, never out of debt, and never out of danger. The aforesaid exchange forgets that the letter "e" is never in war but always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no bread, no meat, no meal, no water, no whiskey, no gospel, no hell, no heaven, no newspapers and no advertising.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

A. W. Stine, Bellefonte, Dora Hummer, Danville.

Jerome Huber, and Daisy Hoover, of Poe Mills.

John Trolan and Johana E. Trammer, Philipsburg.

Richard G. Tate, of Spring township, and Agnes May Fishburn, Benner twp.

Henry E. Gramley and Cora Hartman, Rebersburg.

A. F. Miller, Gordon Heights and Ellen M. Wolf, Spring Mills.

Emerick Heaton, Boggs twp., and Blanche Anderson, Howard twp.

No Tax Collector.

The other end of the county appears to take the world easy. Rush township, according to the papers, is without a tax collector, as the one appointed to collect the 1894 taxes completed his work and refused a re-appointment to collect the 1895 taxes, and thus far no one has been secured to do the work and the taxes remain uncollected.

To be Well Posted.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is making another improvement on its lines which will be appreciated by the traveling public. At each end of the stations a post twelve feet high is planted, on which appears in conspicuous iron letters the station name. This will make three station signs, including the one over the door at each station.

Ground Hog Day.

Next Sunday, February 2nd, is ground hog day, the day the animal comes out of his hole, and if the sun is shining he sees his shadow, goes back again for six weeks more. He's a poor prophet. He hits the weather occasionally, but oftener misses it.

For the Dull Season.

To fill in a Dull Season with Big Cash Values—Suits made to order, $15.00, $18.00, and $20.00. Pantaloons, $5.00. Come early.

MONTGOMERY & Co.,
Bellefonte, Pa.

News of the State.

There is considerable diphtheria, in some instances proving fatal, in parts of Perry county.

A Jersey Shore paper reports a respected resident as being kicked "in his barn floor" by a horse.

Rural school children are disappointed to know that there will not be any more holidays during the remainder of the school term. Washington's birthday, February 22, falls on Saturday this year, as does Memorial day and the Fourth of July.

The Philipsburg *Journal* says that the engineers who are surveying the route for the proposed railroad from Clearfield county through Sugar Valley to Watsontown, are now at work on the east side of the mountain, north of the Half Moon road.

A gang of burglars and an old dog occupied a Hollidaysburg residence for several days recently. The men tore open the bedding and made carpet rags of bed clothes, &c., in their search for diamonds that they supposed were concealed about the house. The owner had closed the Hollidaysburg home, and is spending the winter in Washington.

A Headache Plaster.

Here is a headache plaster given by the Cincinnati Enquirer: "When the beating thumping sensation begins in the head take equal quantities of cayenne pepper and flour; mix them with water to form a smooth plaster thick enough to spread. Put this upon a soft paper and apply it to the back of the neck just below the edge of the hair. In warm weather it is best to wash the neck with a cloth wet with soap and water, as the oily perspiration may interfere with the action of the plaster. One great advantage of cayenne pepper plaster over mustard is that while the latter frequently blisters the former never does so, no matter how strong it is applied. In the use of mustard, if the skin is broken all treatment must cease until it heals; but with pepper, when the plaster loses its effect another may be applied without unpleasant consequences.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowls, of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: "Last winter I had la grippe which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, until I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second bottle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

Goes to Shamokin.

Wm. R. From, long connected with Allison's mill at Spring Mills, has severed his connection with the firm and intends going to Shamokin to open a flour and feed store. Will was an excellent citizen and all his neighbors will be sorry to see him leave, besides his other good qualities he was a first class Democrat.

Great Run of Coal.

The Bald Eagle Valley railroad had a greater run of coal last week than any previous week in its history. The entire number of cars that came eastward was 2,738—2,668 loaded and 70 empty cars,—which number is 105 more cars than the largest number previously reported.

Will Build a New House.

Samuel Snyder intends to add a new house to our town, to be cottage style. For this purpose he has purchased a lot from Johnny Neff, across the alley above Willow's, where he will begin at once to build, and expects to move in his new place by April.

Still Room.

Wheat has gone up to 65 cents; it should go up higher in justice to the farmer.

THE LIME KILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner is Imposed Upon by a Fakir.

When the sound of the triangle had called the meeting to order, Brother Gardner arose and said that Prof. Bumbo Jones, the colored Henry Clay of the south, was waiting to deliver a lecture before the club on "Why Ar' Dis Thus?" There was no telling how it would pan out, but he thought the club might chance it, and therefore ordered the reception committee to show the gentleman in. Samuel Shin who has had a cold in the head for the last eleven years, was relegated to the back seats, and the hall had just grown quiet when the Clayful lecturer was introduced in one time and three motions. Like all great philosophers, his shoes were down at the heel, his elbows frayed, his knees out of true, and his general appearance proved a carelessness on his part as to whether he got up right-end first or not in the morning. He was received with enthusiastic applause, during which Deacon Baker manager to give Elder Toots a vigorous kick and lay it to accident. As he bowed his applause two buttons were heard to strike the wall behind him, and his collar made a determined effort to rise above his ears.

"My frens," began the honorable in a voice rich with anticipation of the coming chicken season, "we go to bed at night. If we hev no company we go to bed 'long 'bout half-past nine o'clock. If we hev a soiree on hand it may be two hours later. If I ax you what you go to bed for you answer, to sleep. What do you sleep fur? You reply dat it is bekase natur' intended you to. Yes, but why did she? You can't tell. You tumble into bed an' lay dar on your backs an' snooze an' snore an' dream of de lucky numbers in policy, an' when mawnin' comes you fall out, an' kick de dog an' jaw de chill'en, an' wish you was rich and didn't hev to go to work. (Yells of applause.) Natur' meant dat you should lie down in sleep to give de body a rest—to let all de muscles relax, de nerves grow quiet, de brain cease its tremendous efforts fur awhile. My world-renowned tonic, which can be had in de ante-room after dis meetin' adjourns at two bits a bottle, ebery bottle warranted to hold half a pint, will bring about dis happy result. No cure, no pay."

The orator paused here to imbibe a glass of water, and a puzzled look crept into Brother Gardner's face. He was observed to make a signal to Giveadam Jones, and that individual nodded as if he understood it.

"We hev de backache," continued the orator, "de backache, de colic, pains in de chist, fits of melancholy, bad dreams, sudden desiah to jump off de tower of de city hall. We hev sich things, an' we nebber stop to inquar' de reason. We jist go right 'long sufferin', layin' our sad condishun' to Jay Gould, Vanderbilt, an' de Standard Oil Company, an' nebber supposin' dar is a sartin an' cheap cure right at hand. (Sensation.) My frens, I has de proud satisfackshun to tell you dat I am de inventor, proprietor, an' sole agent on dis globe fur de "Wellington Cholera Preventative an' Lightnin' Co'n Remover," an' arter dis meetin' is ober, my remedy kin be had by any of de gem'len present at de usual price of two bits a box—warranted purely vegetable, or money refunded." (High old applause.)

As the speaker stopped to take another pint of water there was a broad grin on almost every face, and this was increased by the uneasy movements of Brother Gardner. It was plain to be seen that he had been taken in and done for again, and that he was arranging some sort of programme with Giveadam Jones, who has long held the position of Bogardus Kicker to the club.

"My frens," pathetically continued the honorable, after the water had been put away behind his nankeen vest, "you is walkin' along de street, an' am suddenly tooken wid a crick in de back, an' can't go on down to de bank and draw out $50. You git up in de mawnin' feelin' slumpy. You don't keer two cents whether you hev quail on toast or turkey on sweet-cake for breakfast. You wake up in de night wid a cole sweat startin' out, a wiolent beatin' of de heart, an' a fear in your soul dat a band of anarchists is hidden under de bed to take your life. On sartin occashuns you sot down wid a piece of chalk a' a shingle to figger up how much a y'ar it will cost you to rent forty possoffice boxes at $4 each. You is stuck. De figgers dance away from you. Your eyes blur and you jump up in alarm if de dog howls in de back yard. You go right along jist de same, however, nebber stoppin' to inquar' into de natural causes, an' de fust thing you know your friends am gathered around your bedside to see you expire. (Decided sensation all over the hall.) My frens, it gives me de utmos' pleasure to be able to inform you on dis auriferous occasion dat I am de sole owner of wiat is called "De Wellington Cure-All Plaster," which I warrant to be composed of sixteen different roots an' de best Norf Carolina tar. Dese plasters sell at twenty cents each, or six for a dollar, and de President of dis United States had one on de small of his back when he entered de White House fur de fust time. Arter dis meetin' is ambuscaded I shall be moas' happy to see you all in de ante-room, an' I——"

At this point Giveadam Jones interrupted the speaker to say that a man wanted to see him outside on very important business.

"Exactly," replied the honorable, "my frens, I will retiah fur a moment an' ascertain his business. My address is only half concluded."

He retired in good order, smiling and bowing as he passed down the aisle, but he never came back. Two minutes later his voice was heard saying:

"Boy, be keerful whar you put dat fut of yours! I doan' low nobody to fool wid me!"

And a little later:

"I nebber skipped a town yit, an' I won't begin now."

Then Paradise Hall jarred and vibrated, and the plaster fell in spots and the stove door swung wide open. Something bumped on the stairs and fell "kersquash" into the alley, followed by a racket as if a dray horse was galloping for his life. In three or four minutes Giveadam Jones returned, the right leg of his trousers split to the knee, and his breath coming hard, and as he sat down Brother Gardner arose and said:

"My frens, de difference between a philosopher an' a fakir is sometimes so powerful fine dat de best of men are deceived. It's my opinyon dat we got hold of de wrong animal, but dere's no great harm dun. I reckon he won't bodder us no more, an' perhaps he has left us a few grains of wheat among de chaff. We will now annunciate homewards."

Variety in Spectacles.

Within the past few years very great improvements have been made in spectacles. Formerly, when one desired to see objects a long way off, one pair of glasses was necessary, and to read or examine objects close at hand another kind was required. Latterly, glasses are made in two sections, the upper being for distance and the lower portion for nearby work. The lower halves are set into the upper in nearly a half circle. This enables the wearer to use the eyes directly in front and toward the sides. Glasses cut in half, in straight pieces, are much less agreeable than those with the curved lower sections. The use of glasses is becoming so general that it is no unusual thing to see scores of children in a school wearing them. The importance of properly fitted glasses cannot be overestimated. Eminent authorities declare that many cases of nervousness, nervous prostration, insomnia, a general breaking up of the health and insanity are directly traceable to ill-fitting glasses. This being the case, it behooves those who wear these necessary aids to see that they are exactly suited to their peculiar condition.

Building Material.

Experiments have lately been made in Vienna to determine the efficiency of various building materials in resisting fire, and especially the protection afforded by these to iron work. For this purpose an iron column was constructed, consisting of two channel bars 5½x2¾ inches, braced together by lattice work and having placed in the spaces between them various alloys melting at temperatures between 150 and 1,650 degrees F., this being surrounded by brickwork in mortar, forming a pier some eighteen inches square. This column was loaded with sufficient weight to cause a stress of three and a quarter tons per square inch on the iron work, and placed in a brick chamber 12x8 feet in plan and 11½ feet high. Fuel was distributed over the floor of this chamber to a depth of three feet, fired for two and one-half hours and then extinguished. The next day, when the heat had sufficiently subsided to allow an examination, it was found that although the edges of the brickwork were crumbled to the extent of one and a half inches, the iron column was uninjured, and only the test bar fusing at 150 F., showed any signs of melting.

Man in Sheep's Clothing.

Aesop's fable of the ass who clothed himself in the lion's skin so that he might go into the conclave of beasts with fitting eclat was evidently read to some purpose by a Parisian thief who presumably had a classical education. He procured a sheepskin, and, wrapping it nicely about him, crawled into one of the slaughter houses. Some policemen who were on guard were astounded to see a sheep endeavoring to gain admittance to this place, and they observed the sheep closely. They were rewarded very soon by the appearance of a man's hand under the fleece. This interested them so greatly that they carefully followed the sham animal and saw him stop at the pen that enclosed the real article and pick out the two fattest of the flock. Still keeping on his disguise, the thief was about to make off with his prey when the officers stepped up and took away the fleece.

At the police station the man said that he had carried on this unique occupation for quite a long time, and made a good thing out of it by selling the meat to the various butchers.

Botanical Clock.

Among the curiosities which have been found in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec lately explored by naturalists, is a botanical clock. It is a flower somewhat resembling in its habits the chameleon, although more methodical. In the morning it is white, at noon it is red, and at night blue, and the alternations of color are so regular that the time of day can be told from the tint of the flower. It has been suggested that if it could be acclimated in a temperate zone it would be a very useful flower in public parks.

Blind Cyclists.

Cycling is one of the amusements at the National Institute for the Blind in France. A species of home trainer is used, the wheels of which are so arranged that the actual speed is indicated on a dial, so that races are held, and some of the inmates have established records. The machines also give audible signals at various speeds.

GOLD HOARDS.

RUSSIA HAS STORED AWAY $630,000,000 OF THE METAL.

India Contains Vast Quantities of the Yellow Metal---Hoarding Gold in China ---Interesting Figures.

Russia has been for ever so long a hoarder of gold, withdrawing from circulation not only the product of her own mines, but also the foreign coin and gold bars imported into the country. Hardly any gold leaves Russia, while she receives annually from outside $60,000,000 to $90,000,000 worth of it. That she has got together a gigantic heap of specie by draining the channels of the monetary circulation of the world. The Treasury of the Czar, according to the New York Journal, now contains about $630,000,000 in gold.

It is not known why Russia has adopted this policy of hoarding. Perhaps it may have been for the purpose of improving her credit and financial standing among the powers. If so, the plan has been successful. It has been contended by other authorities that the gold is a war fund.

The hoarding of gold, which signifies its withdrawal from circulation, hinders the flow of the world's commerce and is an injury to the latter. It would be an immense benefit to all mankind if the stores of the yellow metal now held by individuals in India could be made available for general use. Ever since the dawn of history that country has been gathering gold and hiding it away. Pliny, who died in 79 A. D., complained that India drew from the great Roman Empire not less than $2,700,000 in gold and silver yearly. A Frenchman named Bernier in 1699, writing a report to his government from Delhi, said that "the gold and silver of the world, after circulating for some time, finally flowed to India, as into an abyss from which there is no return." It was estimated by Dr. Soetbeer that during the half century previous to 1885 India hoarded $1,500,000,000 of silver and gold—nearly one-third of the total amount of coinage in circulation in the world.

Treasures of almost incalculable value are possessed by many Indian princes. Recently the Maharajah of Burdwan died, and the stock of gold and silver left by him was so large that no member of the family could make an accurate estimate of it. A report made to the British Government by a secret agent stated that on the estate of the defunct potentate were a number of treasure houses one of them containing three rooms. The largest of these three rooms was forty-eight feet long and was filled with ornaments of gold and silver, plates and cups, washing bowls, jugs, etc.—all of precious metals. The other two rooms were full of bags and boxes of gold mohurs and silver rupees. The doors of this and other treasure houses had been bricked up for nobody knows how long. According to a custom for the Burdwan Raj family, all these valuables were in the custody of the Maharajah's wife, the vaults being attached to her apartments, but none of them was allowed to be opened save in the presence of the master. One vault was filled with ornaments belonging to different gods of the family.

The natives of India commonly bury their hoards, and among the poorer classes a favorite hiding place is a hole dug beneath the bed. Disused wells are sometimes employed for the same purpose. It is undoubtedly a fact that many hoards thus deposited are lost forever. It is estimated that in the Bombay Presidency alone $50,000,000 worth of British sovereigns are treasured up, because they bear the sign of St. George and the dragon, and are valued on religious grounds. India is a very religious country, and the gods take up immense quantities of gold, silver and precious stones. The temples contain vast amounts of the yellow and white metals.

It is said that there is a huge amount of hoarded gold at Peking. The Chinese officials commonly make large fortunes out of their places, corruption in that country being the almost universal rule. They are afraid to put their money into banks, because their superiors would discover its existence and confiscate the whole of it. So they buy gold bars and secret them. Consequently, gold always commands a considerable premium at Peking.

Meanwhile, thanks to newly discovered fields and improved methods of mining, the gold production of the world is steadily growing, and will progressively increase for some years to come. The yield for 1895 has been the greatest in history, probably exceeding $200,000,000. The United States alone produced about $50,000,000 of this total, an increase of $11,000,000 over 1894.

It is estimated that the world's annual consumption of gold in the arts, chiefly in the manufacture of jewelry, is somewhere between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000. Probably about $1,500,000 worth of gold coin of the United States is melted yearly for such employment. This government makes fine gold bars of five ounces and upward for the use of jewelers and other manufacturers. Similar bars are turned out by private refineries. Of such bars $10,000,000 worth are bought and used in this country every twelvemonth.

A French authority has figured that at the end of three centuries from now the cemeteries of the United States will contain gold to the value of $150,000,000, represented by tooth fillings. Every year the Americans have $500,000 worth of the yellow metal pounded into cavities in their teeth. All of this is buried with them when they die. Some day, perhaps, companies will be organized to mine the cemeteries and recover the gold secreted in the jaws of dead ancestors.

Hnusewives Should Know.

That if the refrigerator is not in use during the winter it should be given three or four good scaldings and scrubbings during the season.

That every scrap of tissue paper that comes into the house should be saved for wiping looking glasses. It gives a peculiar lustre to the glass.

That oyster shells should be washed and kept on hand, as two or three boiled in the teakettle once a week will prevent the formation of iron rust.

That when a baked potato is done it should be wrapped in a towel and pressed until it bursts open. The potato will always be mealy in this way.

That hard water may be rendered soft and rival distilled water by dropping a two-ounce phial into the kettle. The impurities will adhere to the bottle.

That the whites of two eggs beaten to a froth may be eaten by a person with delicate stomach just before retiring. The yolks are less easily digested.

That in long spells of damp weather the jellies should be inspected, as a very little dampness in the place in which the jellies are kept will often spoil them.

That canned tomatoes are very convenient, but that the constant smothering of every dish in canned tomatoes amounts to an abuse as practised in American kitchens.

That all worn-out cotton garments should be washed and cut out into convenient pieces for use in scrubbing or about the kitchen. Old under flannels make good kitchen floor rags.

That all the ashes made by the fires in the house should be sprinkled and sifted to save half burnt coal, which can be used in the kitchen range, especially when a slow fire is wanted.

That when a filter is introduced into the household it is a duty to see that the water is always used, and not the water from the faucet, in tea and coffee as well as for cooking and drinking purposes.

That to lessen a coal fire press it from the top so as to make the mass more compact, giving less room for air. To revive it, lay on small pieces tenderly, and add larger pieces of coal when needed to replenish.

That only the very best olive oil should be used for frying and cooking. According to a recent cooking lecture, the oil used for frying may be strained and kept for use again. If it has been scorched it must be thrown away.

That in preparing bits of stale bread for breading chops, croquettes, and cutlets, the best way is to pass the dried and crushed crumbs through a sieve. Put the finest into a jar, and keep the rest for stuffing and baking macaroni.

That fresh milk coming from healthy, well-fed cows, and kept in clean vessels, is always neutral, that is, when tried with red or blue litmus paper, would leave both unchanged. Any milk which reddens blue litmus paper should be rejected.

Struggles With Adversity.

The French painter, Bastien Lepage, who died recently, was pursued by unmerciful disaster through his youth in his efforts to study art, says an exchange. His mother worked in the fields to keep that sickly boy at school. At fifteen he went to Paris alone, starved for seven years, painted without success, but still painted. He had just finished a picture to send to the salon when Paris was besieged, and he rushed, with his comrades, to the trenches.

On the first day a shell fell into his studio and destroyed his picture and another shell fell at his feet, wounding him. He was carried home, and lay ill and idle for two years. Then he returned to Paris and, reduced to absolute want, painted cheap fans in order to earn a living.

One day a manufacturer of some patent medicine ordered a picture from him to illustrate its virtues. Lepage, who was sincere, gave his best work to the advertisement. He painted a landscape in the April sunlight; the leaves of tender green quivered in the breeze; a group of beautiful girls gathered round the fountain from which the elixir of youth sprang in a bubbling stream. Lepage believed there was real merit in it.

"Let me offer it to the salon," he said to his patron.

The manufacturer was delighted. "But first paint a rainbow arching over the fountain," he said, "with the name of my medicine upon it." Lepage refused. "Then I will not pay you a sou for the picture!" The price of his picture meant bread for months, and the painter had long needed bread. The chance of admission to the salon was small. He hesitated. Then he silenced his hunger and carried the canvas to the salon. It was admitted. Its great success insured Lepage a place in public recognition, and his later work a place among the greatest living artists.

An Improved Racing Sulky.

A new idea in racing sulkies has been invented by Eben N. Higley, of Somersworth, N. H., which is designed to overcome the tendency to upset while being drawn quickly around the curves of a racing track. The device consists of the combination with the frame or body of a pair of wheels mounted on short independent transversely pivoted axles, with connected levers arranged on opposite sides of the seat, and adapted to be operated by the contact of the body of the driver therewith as he leans over to one side. By this means the wheels are placed at an angle with the body of the wagon.

Magneto-electro machines first were made in Paris in 1832; in London in 1833.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

There will be no further effort on the part of the War Department to enlist Indians, as the red men have proved a failure as soldiers.

Recorder Goff, of New York, thinks that a law should be passed declaring people who go on to New York to buy green goods, felons. He thinks the receiver is as bad as the thief.

Tennessee began with the new year a new policy toward the State prisoners. She will employ them on public works or in the State coal mines, instead of letting them out to contractors.

The Chicago Inter Ocean calls attention to the fact that no other State has followed the example of New York in dealing with suicide as a crime, and punishing unsuccessful attempts to commit self murder.

Harper's Weekly is informed that in Nevada there is a toboggan slide which starts in an ice palace up in the mountains and descends into an orange grove. A slide down hill in life does not usually have such conditions, for the temperature of the world is apt to lower with the fall.

Great Britain's home dominion of England proper is smaller in area than our territory of New Mexico. And yet Englishmen rule over about 12,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface and over nearly 400,000,000 of its inhabitants. Great Britain possesses nearly a fourth part of the earth's land, and about a third part of its inhabitants.

Railway building reached in the United States last year a lower point than in any of the last twenty years; indeed, in only two years since 1865 has so small a mileage been built. The records for 1895 show only 1,782 miles of track laid. A moderate revival of railway building may be looked for, as the needs of many localities for greater transportation facilities must be met.

Some earnest men with money are going to dig for gold in Buckingham County, Va., and a gold nugget, weighing thirty-one pounds, and worth $9,000, was discovered the other day in Montgomery County, N.C. A gold boom is predicted in both these places, but Wall street still remains the great gold-bearing centre of the Eastern States. A great deal of it is taken out of pockets.

In the past forty years 2,253,000 men have lost their lives in various conflicts. In the Crimean war 750,000 men were killed. In the Italian war of 1859 the loss was 45,000. In our civil war 800,000 men, North and South, fell on the field of battle. In the Austro-Prussian war 48,000 perished; in the Franco-German struggle, 215,000; in the Franco-Russian war, 250,000, to say nothing of the men killed in many less notable conflicts.

When forest fires made thousands homeless in Wisconsin and Minnesota in the fall of 1894, the Sultan of Turkey sent $1,320 to relieve the sufferers. By the time the contribution arrived it was not needed, and the Sultan directed the amount to be turned over to the Mayor of New York, to be distributed to the poor. The Mayor thought it appropriate to give it to the Turkish subjects resident in the city, and as these are all Armenians it has come to pass that the Sultan's gift has gone to aid people of the very race he is so strenuously persecuting at home. He must wish he had his money back.

This is the queer will of a Philadelphia man who died the other day: "I will and direct that a plain coffin be used for my interment, and not a casket; that I shall be buried in my own suit of clothes, and not in one made for the occasion; that the interment shall be private, after the funeral services, on the same day, or the day after the funeral services, and that not more than three carriages shall be used to attend such interment. I further request the Rev. John T. Swindells and Rev. N. B. Durell shall be invited to speak at my funeral, and that for such services they shall each be paid the sum of $5.

The Rev. W. B. Mattison, of Owasso, Mich., tells a good story of his own expense. Last September he was called upon to marry a couple, the groom being seventy years of age and the bride much younger. At the conclusion of the ceremony the groom handed the minister $20. Several weeks later Mr. Mattison was informed that owing to the excitement of the occasion the aged bridegroom was somewhat rattled and had mistaken the $20 for $5, and demanded a rebate of $15. The reverend gentleman sent his check for the required amount to correct the error, but this was not sufficient. It seems, in the old man's third venture, three months were all that was required to exhaust the glamor of matrimony, and life with him had become once more simply a matter of business. Consequently, he demanded that the minister pay him interest on the $15. The request was immediately complied with, and a second check was drawn for the sum of 15 cents, and when the voucher was returned a few days ago the minister caused it to be framed, and it now hangs in his study.

John D. Rockefeller's latest scheme is to cut the top off a mountain. Millionaires have a way of fixing things to suit themselves, but this is the first time one of that interesting class has undertaken to give nature points. Mr. Rockefeller is he owner of a baronial estate back of Tarrytown, N. Y.—1,000 acres—which he will convert into a huge park at an expense of no one knows how much. On this estate is Kykuit Mountain. From its summit can be viewed a scenic panorama that is not likely to pall on the vision even of the man of many millions. Mr. Rockefeller made up his mind that this was the place for his baronial residence. But Kykuit Mountain had not been laid out for a residence site. Its summit was too sharp. So it was decided to cut the top off, and a small army of men are hard at work now performing that singular operation. Nowhere could be found a finer illustration of the potency of wealth. Here is a man using his gold to give the lie to tradition—welding it into a sword wherewith to shave the crests off "the everlasting hills." Mohammed, who ruled millions of men, was compelled to go to the mountain. Rockefeller, who owns millions of dollars, compels the mountain to descend to his chosen level.

When a new Czar is crowned from five to six hundred thousand of his subjects from all parts of the Empire assemble at Moscow, deputations being sent from all the provinces, and representatives from every tribe within his immense domain; from Siberia and Central Asia, and from the Pacific to the Arctic Sea. Among them are Poles, Finlanders, Laplanders, Cossacks, Circassians, Georgians, Bashkins, Turks, Tcherkesses, Abassians, Kalmucks, Tartars, Karapapaks, Daghistanis, Armenians, Kurds and a multitude of wandering peoples in the heart of Asia, forming a concourse of more than fifty nations which recognize the rule of the great white Czar throned beside the Neva, and which bring him on his coronation their tokens of allegiance. More than fifty languages, and twice that number of dialects are spoken in Russia, and the newly crowned ruler receives congratulations from all of them, the representatives, according to usage, addressing him in their respective tribal tongues. The pageant is made as gorgeous and spectacular as possible, in order to impress upon the representatives of their distant and scattered peoples a sense of the grandeur and power of their ruler, and it is without doubt the most magnificent performance of the kind now to be seen in the world. It costs on an average four or five millions of public money besides the private outlay, which may represent an equal amount.

New Orleans in Danger.

Within the last few months there has come to the notice of Major Quinn, in charge of the lighthouse district, a condition which, in the course of two hundred years, if continued, would result in the complete wiping out of the city of New Orleans. This scientific fact is simply that the bottom of the gulf is slowly sinking and the level of the gulf is rising each year. Tide gauges and observations show that within twelve years the level of the gulf has risen one foot. When the Eads jetties were built it was decided to establish a tide gauge and a level and to keep a daily record of the tides. During the month of July 1894, and last July, Major Quinn suspected that the delta was gradually subsiding, and during these two months tide gauges were placed in deep water. From the continuous record kept on these observations, he was able to make comparison, and thus discovered that since 1875, when the levels were made, the delta had subsided exactly one foot. These gauges and the tide levels were placed in position in 1875, and verified in 1877. Between that date and 1890 the level went down one foot, but within the last five years the tides have been stationary or nearly so. The sinking of the bottoms or rising of the gulf has been a gradual affair, and is spasmodic, as it were. Some years there would be no change, and again there was a very great change. The effect of this decline will be to prolong the deep water channel and drive the bay farther out to sea.

The National Game of China.

The common Chinese name for dominoes is kwat p'ai, or "bone tablets," a name which, although they are now generally made of wood, points to their original material. They are also called nga p'ai, "ivory tablets," and sometimes tim tsz' p'ai, "dotted tablets." They are now made of teak wood, or an imitation of teak wood, of bamboo, bone, or ivory, or of bone and wood conjoined, like common European dominoes. Two sizes exist, a large kind of teak, peculiar to Kwantung and Southern China, in which the pieces measure about 2⅝in. long and ⅝ in. wide, and ⅜ in. thick, and a smaller kind of bone or bamboo, about an inch long by ⅝ in. wide and ½ in. thick. The distinctive peculiarity of Chinese dominoes does not lie, however, in their form or material, but in their marks. They differ from the European game in the absence of the blanks, a set comprising twenty-one different pieces, formed by the permutations of two dice. In the common form of Chinese dominoes, as ordinarily sold, eleven of the twelve pieces are duplicated, making thirty-two pieces in the complete set. The duplication of these pieces constitutes the chief problem presentd by the game.

Warriors Enjoy a Joke.

General McAlpin always relishes his little joke, and he always has a good stock on hand. Now, Captain A. A. Yates, of Schenectady, is another great joker, and is never so happy as when propounding an apparently unanswerable conundrum. The Captain's friends know this, and never lose an opportunity of firing conundrums at him. The other day Captain Yates called at general headquarters, and had the following launched on him by General McAlpin:

"Why is Police Commissioner Roosevelt like a tailor?"

"Anty" pondered and puzzled, and finally reluctantly gave it up.

"Why, that is the easiest of the easiest," said the General. "Because he made the saloonkeepers close."

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Say So."

TEXT: "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so." Psalms cvii., 2.

An overture, an antiphon, a doxology is this chapter, and in my text David calls for an outspoken religion and requests all who have been rescued and blessed no longer to hide the splendid facts, but to recite them, publish them and as far as possible let all the world know about it. "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so." There is a sinful reticence which has been almost canonized. The people are quite as outspoken as they ought to be on all subjects of politics and are fluent and voluble on the Venezuelan question and bimetallism and tariffs high and low and remodeled and female suffrage, and you have to skilfully watch your chance if you want to put into the active conversation a modest suggestion of your own, but on the subject of divine goodness, religious experience and eternal blessedness they are not only silent, but boastful of their reticence. Now, if you have been redeemed of the Lord, why do you not say so? If you have in your heart the pearl of great price, worth more than the Kohinoor among Victorian jewels, why not let others see it? If you got off the wreck in the breakers, why not tell of the crew and the stout lifeboat that safely landed you? If from the fourth story you are rescued in time of conflagration, why not tell of the fireman and the ladder down which he carried you? If you have a mansion in heaven awaiting you, why not show the deed to those who may by the same process get an emerald castle on the same boulevard? By the last two words of my text David calls upon all of us who have received any mercy at the hands of God to stop impersonating the asylums for the dumb and in the persence of men, women, angels, devils and all worlds "say so."

In these January days, thousands of ministers and private Christians are wondering about the best ways of starting a revival of religion. I can tell you a way of starting a revival, continental, hemispheric and world-wide. You say a revival starts in heaven. Well, it starts in heaven just as a prosperous harvest starts in heaven. The sun must shine and the rains must descend, but unless you plow and sow and cultivate the earth you will not raise a bushel of wheat or a peck of corn between now and the end of the world. How, then, shall a universal revival start? By all Christian people telling the story of their own conversion. Let ten men and women get up next week in your prayer meeting and, not in a conventional or canting or doleful way, but in the same tone they employ in the family or place of business, tell how they crossed the line, and the revival will begin then and there, if the prayer meeting has not been so dull as to drive out all except those concerning whom it was foreordained from al eternity that they should be there. There are so many different ways of being converted that we want to hear all kinds, so that our own case may be helped. It always puts me back to hear only one kind of experience, such as a man gives when he tells of his Pauline conversion—how he was knocked senseless, and then had a vision and heard voices, and after a certain number of days of horror got up and shouted for joy. All that discourages me, for I was never knocked senseless, and I never had such a sudden burst of religious rapture that I lost my equilibrium. But after awhile a Christian man got up in some meeting and told us how he was brought up by a devout parentage, and had always been thoughtful about religious things, and gradually the peace of the gospel came into his soul like the dawn of the morning—no perceptible difference between moment and moment—but after awhile all perturbation settled down into a hope that had consoled and strengthened him during all the vicissitudes of a lifetime. I said, "That is exhilarating: that was my experience." And so I was strengthened.

In another prayer meeting a man got up and told us how he once hated God and went through all the round of iniquity until we were all on nettles lest he should go too much into the particulars, but one day he was by some religious power hurled flat and then got up a Christian and has ever since been going around with a Bax er Bible with large flaps under his arm, a floating evangelist. Well, under this story many are not helped at all, for they know they never hated God, and they were never dissolute. But after awhile some Christian woman arises and says, "I have nothing extraordinary to tell, yet I think the cares of life, the anxieties about my children and two graves opened in our family plot made me feel the need of God, and weak and helpless and heartbroken I flung myself upon His mercy, and I feel what the Bible calls the 'peace of God which passeth all understanding,' and I ask your prayers that I may live nearer to the Christ who has done so much for me." I declare that before that woman got through we were all crying, not bitter tears, but tears of joyful emotion, and in three days in that neighborhood all the ice had gone out of the river in a springtime freshet of salvation. "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so."

I have but little interest in what people say about religion as an abstraction, but I have illimitable interest in what people say about what they have personally felt of religion. It was an expression of his own gratitude for personal salvation which led Charles Wesley, after a season of great despondency about his soul and Christ had spoken pardon, to write that immortal hymn:

Oh, for a thousand tongues to sing
My great Redeemer's praise!

It was after Abraham Lincoln had been comforted in the loss of Tad, the bright boy of the White House, that he said, "I now see as never before the preciousness of God's love in Jesus Christ and how we are brought near to God as our Father by Him."

What a thrill went through the meeting in Portland, Or., when an ex-Attorney-General of the United States rose and said: "Last night I got up and asked the prayers of God's people. I feel now perfectly satisfied. The burden is rolled off and all gone, and I feel that I could run or fly into the arms of Jesus Christ."

What a record for all time and eternity was made by Gellacius, the play actor, in the theatre at Heliopolis. A burlesque of Christianity was put upon the stage. In derision of the ordinance of baptism a bathtub filled with water was put upon the stage, and another actor, in awful blasphemy, dipped Gellacius, pronouncing over him the words, "I baptize thee in the name of the Father, of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." But coming forth from the burlesque baptism he looked changed and was changed, and he cried out, "I am a Christian. I will die as a Christian." Though he was dragged out and stoned to death, they could not drown the testimony made under such awful circumstances: "I am a Christian. I will die as a Chirstian." "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so."

What confirmation would come if all who had answers to prayers would speak out; if all merchants in tight places because of hard times would tell how in response to supplication they got the money to pay the note; if all farmers in time of drought would tell how in answer to prayer the rain came just in time to save the crop; if all parents who prayed for a wandering son to come home would tell how not long after they heard the boy's hand on the latch of the front door.

Samuel Hick, an English Methodist preacher, solicited aid for West India missions from a rich miser and failed. Then the minister dropped on his knees, and the miser said, "I will give thee a guinea if thou wilt give over." But the minister continued to pray, until the miser said, "I will give thee two guineas if thou wilt give over." Then the money was taken to the missionary meeting. Oh, the power of prayer! Melancthon, utterly discouraged, was passing along a place where children were heard praying, and he came back, saying, "Brethren, take courage: the children are praying for us." Nothing can stand before prayer. An infidel came into a Bible class to ask puzzling questions. Many of the neighbors came in to hear the discussion. The infidel arose and said to the leader of the Bible class, "I hear you allow questions asked." "Oh, yes," said the leader, "but at the start let us kneel down and ask God to guide us." "Oh, no," said the infidel. "I did not come to pray; I came to discuss." "But," said the leader, "you will, of course, submit to our rule, and that is always to begin with prayer." The leader knelt in prayer, and then arose and said to the infidel, "Now you pray." The infidel replied, "I cannot pray. I have no God to pray to. Let me go! Let me go!" The spectators, who expected fun, found nothing but overpowering solemnity, and a revival started, and among the first who were brought in was the infidel. That prayer did it. In all our lives there have been times when we felt that prayer was answered. Then let us say so.

There lingers on this side of the river that divides earth and heaven, ready at any time to cross over, the apostle of prayer for this century, Jeremiah Calvin Lanphier, the founder of the Fulton-street prayer meeting, and if he should put on his spectacles and read this I salute him as more qualified than any man since Bible times in demonstrating what prayer can do. Dear Brother Lanphier! The high heavens are full of his fame. Having announced a meeting for 12 o'clock, September 23, 1857, he sat in the upper room on Fulton street, New York, waiting for people to come. He waited for a half hour, and then a footfall was heard on the steps, and after awhile in all six persons arrived, but the next day twenty, and the next day forty and from that time to this, for over thirty-eight years, every day, Sabbath excepted, that Fulton street prayer meeting has been a place where people have asked prayer and answers to prayer have been announced, and the throb of that great heart of supplication has thrilled not only into the heavens, but clear around the world, more than any spot on earth. That has been the place where the redeemed of the Lord said so!

Let the same outspokenness be employed toward those by whom we have been personally advantaged. We wait until they are dead before we say so. Your parents have planned for your best interests all these years. They may sometimes, their nervous system used up by the cares, the losses, the disappointments, the worriments of life, be more irritable than they ought to be, and they probably have faults which have become oppressive as the years go by. But those eyes, long before they took on spectacles, were watching for your welfare, and their hands, not as smooth and much more deeply lined than once, have done for you many a good day's work. Life has been to them more of a struggle than you will ever know about, and much of the struggle has been for you, and how much they are wrapped up in your welfare you will never appreciate.

Have you by word or gift or behavior expressed your thanks? Or if you cannot quite get up to say it face to face, have you written it in some holiday salutation? The time will soon pass, and they will be gone out of your sight, and their ears will not hear, and their eyes will not see. If you owe them any kindness of deed or any words of appreciation, why do you not say so? How much we might all of us save ourselves in the matter of regrets if we did not delay until too late an expression of obligation that would have made the last years of earthly life more attractive. The grave is deaf, and epitaphs on cold marble cannot make reparation.

In conjugal life the honeymoon is soon past, and the twain take it for granted that each is thoroughly understood. How dependent on each other they become, and the years go by, and perhaps nothing is said to make the other fully understand that sense of dependence. Impatient words sometimes come forth, and motives are misinterpreted, and it is taken as a matter of course that the two will walk the path of life side by side until about the same time their journey shall be ended, but some sudden and appalling illness unloosens the right hands that were clasped years at before the altar of orange blossoms, the parting takes place, and among the worst of all the sorrows is that you did not oftener, if you ever did at all, tell her or tell him how indispensable she was or how indispensable he was to your happiness, and that in some plain, square talk long ago you did not ask for forgiveness for infirmities and neglects, and by some unlimited utterance make it understood that you fully appreciated the fidelity and re-enforcement of many years. Alas, how many such have to lament the rest of their lives, "Oh, if I had only said so!"

My subject takes a wider range. The Lord has hundreds of thousands of people among those who have never joined His army because of some high ideal of what a Christian should be or because of a fear that they may not hold out or because of a spirit of procrastination. They have never publicly professed Christ. They have as much right to the sacraments and as much right to all the privileges of the church as thousands who have for years been enrolled in church membership, and yet they have made no positive utterance by which the world may know they love God and are on the road to heaven. They are redeemed of the Lord and yet do not say so. Oh, what an augmentation it would be if by some divine impulse all those outsiders should become insiders. I tell you what would bring them to their right places, and perhaps nothing else will—days of persecution. If they were compelled to take sides as between Christ and His enemies, they would take the side of Christ, and the fagots and the instruments of torture and the anathemas of all earth and hell would not make them blanch. Martyrs are made out of such stuff as they are. But let them not wait for such days as I pray to God may never come. Drawn by the sense of fairness and justice and obligation, let them show their colors. Let the redeemed of the Lord say so.

This chapter from which I take my text mentions several classes of persons who ought to be outspoken, among them all those who go on a journey. What an opportunity you have, you who spend so much of your time on rail trains or on shipboard, whether on lake or river or sea! Spread the glory of God's goodness and your own redemption wherever you go. You will have many a long ride beside some one whom you will never see again, some one who is waiting for one word of rescue or consolation. Make every rail train and steamer a moving palace of saved souls. Casual conversations have harvested a great host for God.

There are many Christian workers in pulpits, in mission stations, Sabbath schools, in unheard of places who are doing their best for God and without any recognition. They go and come, and no one cheers them. Perhaps all the reward they get is harsh criticism, or reprise, or their own fatigue. If you have ever heard of any good they have done, let them know about it. If you find some one benefited by their aims, or their prayers, or their cheering word, go and tell them. They may be almost ready to give up their mission. They may be almost in despair because of the seeming lack of results. One word from you may be an ordination that will start them on the chief work of their lifetime. A Christian woman said to her pastor: "My usefulness is done. I do not know why my life is spared any longer, because I can do no good." Then the pastor replied: "You do me great good every Sabbath." She asked: "How do I do you any good?" and he replied: "In the first place, you are always in your seat in the church, and that helps me, and in the second place you are always wide awake and alert, looking right up into my face, and that helps me, and in the third place I often see tears running down your cheeks, and that helps me." What a good thing he did not wait until she was dead before he said so!

There are hundreds of ministers who have hard work to make sermons because no one expresses any appreciation. They are afraid of making him vain. The moment the benediction is pronounced they turn on their heels and go out. Perhaps it was a subject on which he had put especial pains. He sought for the right text, and then did his best to put the old thought into some new shape. He had prayed that it might go to the hearts of the people. He had added to the argument the most vivid illustrations he could think of. He had delivered all with a power that left him nervously exhausted. Five hundred people may have been blessed by it and resolved upon a higher life and nobler purposes. Yet all he hears is the clank of the pew door, or the shuffling of feet in the aisle, or some remark about the weather, the last resort of inanity. Why did not that man come up and say frankly, "You have done me good?" Why did not some woman come up and say, "I shall go home to take up the burden of life more cheerfully?" Why did not some professional man come up and say: "Thank you, dominie, for that good advice? I will take it. God bless you." Why did they not tell him so? I have known ministers, in the nervous reaction that comes to some after the delivery of a sermon with no seeming result, to go home and roll on the floor in agony.

But to make up for this lack of outspoken religion there needs to be and will be a great day when, amid the solemnities and grandeurs of a listening universe, God will "say so." No statistics can state how many mothers have rocked cradles and hovered over infantile sicknesses and brought up their families to manhood and womanhood and launched them upon useful and successful lives, and yet never received one "Thank you" that amounted to anything. The daughters became queens in social life or were affianced in highest realms of prosperity; the sons took the first honors of the university and became radiant in monetary or professional spheres. Now the secret of all that uplifted maternal influence must come out. Society did not say so, the church did not say so, the world did not say so, but on that day of all other days, the last day, God will say so.

There are men to whom life is a grind and a conflict, hereditary tendencies to be overcome, accidental environments to be endured, appalling opposition to be met and conquered, and they never so much as had a rose pinned to their coat lapel in admiration. They never had a song dedicated to their name. They never had a book presented to them with a complimentary word on the fly-leaf. All they have to show for their lifetime battle is scars. But in the last day the story will come out, and that life will be put in holy and transcendent rhythm, and their courage and persistence and faith and victory will not only be announced but rewarded. "These are they that came out of great tribulation and had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." God will say so!

We miss one of the chief ideas of a last judgment. We put into the picture the fire, and the smoke, and the earthquake, and the descending angels, and the uprising dead, but we omit to out into the picture that which makes the last judgment a magnificent opportunity. We omit the fact that it is to be a day of glorious explanation and commendation. The first justice that millions of unrewarded and unrecognized and unappreciated men and women get will be on that day, when services that never called forth so much as a newspaper line of finest pearl or diamond type, as the printers term it, shall be called up for coronation. That will be the day of enthronement for those whom the world called "nobodies." Joshua, who commanded the sun and moon to stand still, needs no last judgment to get justice done him, but those men do need a last judgment who at times in all armies, under the most violent assault, in obedience to command themselves stood still. Deborah, who encouraged Barak to bravery in battle against the oppressors of Israel, needs no last judgment to get justice done her, for thousands of years have clapped her applause. But the wives who in all ages have encouraged their husbands in the battles of life, women whose names were hardly known beyond the next street or the next farmhouse, must have God say to them: "You did well. You did gloriously. I saw you down in that dairy. I watched you in the old farmhouse mending those children's clothes. I heard what you said in the way of cheer when the bread-winner of the household was in despair. I remember all the sick cradles you have sung to. I remember the backaches, the headaches, the heartaches. I know the story of your knitting needle as well as I know the story of a queen's scepter. Your castle on the heavenly hill is all ready for you. Go up and take it." And turning to the surprised multitudes of heaven He will say, "She did what she could." God will say so.

And now I close with giving my own personal testimony, for I must not enjoin upon others that which I decline myself to do. Born at Bound Brook, N. J., of a parentage as pious as the world ever saw, I attest before earth and heaven that I have always felt the elevating and restraining influence of having had a good father and a good mother, and if I am able to do half as well for my children as the old folks did for me I will be thankful forever. The years of my life passed on until, at about eighteen years of age, I felt the pressure of eternal realities and after prayer and religious counsel I passed into what I took to be a saved state and joined the church, and I attest before earth and heaven that I have found it a most helpful and inspiring association. I like the companionship so well that I cannot be satisfied if I have a day less of it than all eternity. After graduating at collegiate and theological institutions I had the hands of ten or twelve good men put upon my head in solemn ordination, at Belleville, N. J., and I attest before earth and heaven that the work of the gospel ministry has been delightful, and I expect to preach until my last hour. Many times I have passed through deep water of bereavement and but for the divine promise of heavenly reunion I would have gone under, but I attest before earth and heaven that the comfort of the gospel is high, deep, glorious, eternal. Many times have I been maligned and my work misrepresented, but all such falsehood and persecution have turned out for my advantage and enlarged my work, and I attest before earth and heaven that God has fulfilled to me the promises, "Lo! I am with you always," and "The gates of hell shall not prevail against you."

For the cheer of younger men in all departments let me say you will come out all right if you mind your own business and are patient. The assault of the world is only being rubbed down by a rough Turkish towel, and it improves the circulation and makes one more vigorous. While the future holds for me many mysteries which I do not pretend to solve, I am living in expectation that when my poor work is done, I shall go through the gates and meet my Lord and all my kindred who have preceded me.

CRAZY HORSE'S MEDICINE.

Said It Was Bullet Proof, and Faith Cost His Brother's Life.

Pawnee Bill, who has returned to Perry, Oklahoma, from the four bands of the Pawnee tribe, brings word that the Indians have all left their farms and moved into tepees on Black Bear Creek and have gone to ghost dancing and making medicine.

Crazy Horse claimed to have made a medicine that was bullet proof, but, when tried as an experiment on his brother in front of the council of chiefs, the bullet penetrated his heart and caused instant death. All of Crazy Horse's cattle and ponies were taken from him as a penalty by the chiefs, and there is talk among the Federal officers of indicting him on the charge of murder.

New Helmet for German Soldiers.

Emperor William, assisted by the Minister of War, General von Schellendorf, and aided by a body of military experts, is considering the introduction of a new helmet for the German army, in view of the fact that the metallic ornaments of the present helmet are visible at a great distance.

Whipping-Post for Wife-Beaters.

The Grand Jury of Baltimore, Md., has recommended that the whipping-post for wife-beaters in the city jail be once more put in use.

Longfellow's "Hiawatha."

The Indian epic of "Hiawatha" took the world by surprise, writes Hezekiah Butterworth in an article "How Longfellow Wrote His Best-Known Poems" in Ladies' Home Journal. Its form and its matter were for a long time mysteries. How could a Cambridge literary recluse produce such an epic? Certain critics claimed that the idea, form and magic treatment of the poem had been borrowed from a Scandinavian sage, and the implication greatly disturbed his publishers, and must have caused his sensitive spirit great pain. It partly eclipsed for a time the new star in the literary horizon on which all eyes were fixed. The criticism was disarmed; the wonder grew; a fixed star had appeared. But the mystery of the poem is simply solved. Longfellow desired to produce an epic that should be in sympathy with all that was most beautiful and noble in the vanishing Indian race. Abraham Le Fort, an Onondaga chieftain, had furnished Schoolcraft, the historian, much Indian lore and many mystic traditions, with certain Indian vocabularies, in which the musical and unmusical sounds of many words indicated their meaning. These traditions and vocabularies made the work of the poet easy. One only needs to read Schoolcraft, to whom the poet acknowledged his indebtedness, to see how this monument to the Indian race, their only great literary memorial, was builded.

SCARLET FEVER SETTLED IN THE BACK.

AN OPERATION WAS UNSUCCESSFULLY PERFORMED.

The Patient Was Finally Restored, After Eighteen Years.

From the Evening News, Newark, N. J.

About eighteen years ago, when Mrs. Annie Dale, of 83 Bruce street, was a bright, merry school girl, she was taken ill with scarlet fever. She recovered, but she was a very different girl from a physical standpoint. She was cured of the scarlet fever, but it left her with an affection of the back. As she grew older the pain seemed to increase. Her sufferings were intensified by her household duties, but she never complained, and with one hand pressed tightly to her back she did her work about her cozy home.

"I was fourteen years old when I was attacked with scarlet fever, and have now suffered with my back for eighteen years.

"Night and day I suffered. It really seemed as if I must succumb to the pain, and then to make matters worse, my head ached so badly that I could scarcely see, at times. Finally I went to St. Michael's Hospital, at the corner of High street and Central avenue, and there the surgeons performed a difficult operation on my back, but it did no good; it was like everything else. I was told at the hospital to return for another operation, but the first had left me so weak I could not go back. Then again I had become discouraged, and my three children needed my attention and care at home. The pain became harder to stand and my back was almost broken, it seemed. I though I would never know what it would be like to be well again when I was told to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. With many doubts, a faint heart, and an aching back, I went to get the pills, and little dreaming that they would prove the elixir of a new life to me, I began to take them. Only a short time elapsed before I began to improve. Could it be possible that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were doing what everything else had failed to accomplish? I asked myself the question many times and before long I was enabled by my improved condition to answer the query with an emphatic 'Yes.' Now the pain of almost twenty years is cured by these Pink Pills in a few months. I have no pain of any kind now, but I have got some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and while I do not think it will ever be necessary to use them again, I shall certainly never be without them in the house."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature. Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose bulk) at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Never try to oblige your enemies; oblige your friends, and let your enemies go to the devil.

A Good Dog is Worth Looking After.

If you own a dog and think anything of him you should be able to treat him intelligently when ill and understand him sufficiently to detect symptoms of illness. The dog doctor book written by H. Clay Glover, D. V. S., specialist in canine diseases to the principal kennel clubs, will furnish this information. It is a cloth bound, handsomely illustrated book, and will be sent postpaid by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City, on receipt of 40 cts. in postage stamps.

Scandal is thed read of fools and the contempt of the wise.

Five cents saved on soap; five dollars lost on rotted clothes. *Is that economy?* There is not 5 cents difference between the cost of a bar of the poorest soap made and the best, which is as all know, Dobbins' Electric.

Late at breakfast means hurried for dinner, cross at tea.

LI. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory, Binghamton, N. Y.

Truth is everlasting, but our ideas of truth are not.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A man always writes right when he rights write.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

A heavy purse in a fool's pocket is a heavy curse.

Just How it Does it is Not the Question.

It is enough to know that Hindercorns takes out corns, and a great relief it is. 15c. druggists.

Dirty windows speak to the passer by.

FOR IRRITATION OF THE THROAT caused by Cold or use of the voice, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are exceedingly beneficial.

Good taste is the flower of good sense.

"I Have Tried Parker's Ginger Tonic and believe in it," says a mother, and so will you when you know its revitalizing properties.

Whatever is pure is also simple.

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

A new glove has a palm mirror.

The Minister's Blunder.

The New Yorkers are telling one another of a good joke on Rev. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas' Church, previously rector of St. Paul's in this city. His part in the ceremonial of the Paget-Whitney wedding was to read the service. Either he had marked the wrong place in the prayer book or the singing disconcerted him; at any rate the wedding party was amazed to hear his rich, full voice utter the words: "I am the resurrection and the life." "Heavens and earth!" ejaculated Bishop Potter in a whisper behind him. The rector at once awoke to the fact that he was reading the burial service, and, after one breathless second, he proceeded with the proper ritual.

A Matter of Distance.

"Now, Max, what did you learn in school to-day?"

"I—I—I forget, papa."

"You forget. Why, look at Charley Hopkins. He remembers everything he learns at school."

"Oh, well, he ain't got so far to go to get home."—Fliegende Blaetter.

"It is always best to lie on the right side," remarked the stump speaker when he heard of the election of the man he had been advocating.

A girl cannot expect a man to be made on purpose for her.

Earliest Radishes and Peas.

The editor urges all readers to grow the earliest vegetables. They pay. Well, Salzer's Seeds are bred to earliness, they grow and produce every time. None so early, so fine as Salzer's. Try his radishes, cabbage, peas, beets, cucumbers, lettuce, corn, etc.! Money in it for you. Salzer is the largest grower of vegetables, farm seeds, grasses, clovers, potatoes, etc.

IF YOU WILL CUT THIS OUT AND SEND to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., with 10c. postage, you will get sample package of Early Bird Radish (ready in 16 days) and their great catalogue. Catalogue alone 5c. postage. (A. C.)

Seasoned dogwood weighs 47.25 pounds to the cubic foot.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

RIPANS TABULES

Mr. R. L. Johns, of Selma, Ala., is in the habit of buying Ripans Tabules at White's Pharmacy at Selma. When interviewed at the time of a recent purchase, Mr. Johns said: "Ever since I was in the army, where I contracted indigestion and dyspepsia from eating "hard tack and sow belly," I have suffered much from those and kindred ailments. A son of mine who clerks for J. N. Harter in a drug store at Winfield, Kansas, told me while home on a visit, over year ago, to get a box of Ripans Tabules and take them. I did, and in a very short time I was benefited, and by the time they were half gone I was well, and since then I have felt better, ate more and relished it better than at any time since the war, and am doing more work now than I ever expected to do again. I tell you, they are the greatest medicine for a fellow's stomach I ever saw. This box is for a neighbor of mine out by me in the country. We always have them at home, and I never hesitate to recommend them when a fellow complains about his stomach hurting him. (Signed), R. L. JOHNS."

Ripans Tabules are sold by druggists, or by mail if the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Ripans Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce st., New York. Sample vial, 10 cents.

Money in Chickens

If you know how to properly care for them. For 25 cents in stamps you can procure a 100-PAGE BOOK giving the experience of a practical Poultry Raiser—not an amateur, but a man working for dollars and cents—during a period of 25 years. It teaches you how to Detect and Cure Diseases; to Feed for Eggs and also for Fattening; which Fowls to save for Breeding Purposes; and everything, indeed, you should know on this subject to make it profitable. Sent postpaid for 25c. BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, N. Y. City.

THE AERMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/3 what it was. It has many branch houses, and supplies its goods and repairs at your door. It can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Geared, Steel, Galvanized Aermotor Completion Windmills, Tilting and Fixed Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until January 1st at 1/3 the usual price. It also makes Tanks and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

$3 A DAY SURE. SEND us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live; send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure; write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Box 143, Detroit, Mich.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

GENTS, GET MARRIED! Send 10c. for 1 doz. Leap Year Proposal Cards; latest out; lots of fun. Novelty Printing Co., 1208 Stephen St. Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.

OPIUM and WHISKY habits cured. Book sent FREE. Dr. B. M. WOOLLEY, ATLANTA, GA.

WE PAY you to sell fruit trees. STARK NURSERIES, Louisiana, Mo.; Rochester, Ill.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

BNU 5

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

WE HAVE NO AGENTS.

but sell direct to the consumer at wholesale prices. Ship anywhere for examination before sale. Everything warranted. 100 styles of Carriages, 90 styles of Harness, 41 styles Riding Saddles. Write for catalogue. ELKHART Carriage & Harness Mfg Co Elkhart, Ind.

W. B. PRATT, Secy

Unlucky in health?
Here are emblems of good luck;
a a and
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

GUARANTEE

Purchase Money refunded should *Brown's Iron Bitters* taken as directed *fail* to benefit any person suffering with Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fever, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Biliousness, Female Infirmities, Impure Blood, Weakness, Nervous Troubles, Chronic Headache or Neuralgia. More than 4,000,000 bottles sold—and *only* $2.00 asked for and refunded.

[SEAL.] BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

BUY SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

HURRAH, FARMERS—SHOUT FOR JOY!
The millennium is coming for the farmer, for with our new creations in Wheat (60 bu.), Oats (200 bu.), Barley (116 bu.), Corn (92 bu.), Rye (70 bu.), Potatoes (1,2 0 bu.), Hay (6 tons), and Green Fodder (ten tons per acre)—we say with such yields the millennium is here for the farmer! SILVER MINE OATS—$200 IN GOLD! This Oat yielded in Pennsylvania (sworn statement) 265 bu. from one measured acre, and hundreds of farmers who tested same are sure 250 bu. is possible in 1895.
SILVER KING BARLEY—$100 IN GOLD! That is the wonder! 116 bu. per acre in 1895 and 150 bu. is possible in 1896. So one thousand growers say. It is marvelous, wonderful. Oh, the millennium is here! Catalogue tells all about it. It is mailed you with 10 grain and grass samples, including Corn and Barley, upon receipt of 10c. postage, or Catalogue alone for 5c. postage.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. LA CROSSE, WIS

Keep your eye on Pearline "ads."

Even if you use it already, you'll find hints here and there that will greatly help you. And there isn't a man, woman, or child but can be helped by Pearline.

All these advertisements are meant for the good of Pearline, of course—to show you the best and easiest and cheapest way of washing and cleaning, and to lead you to use it. But if they do, they will have helped you far more than they will have helped Pearline. You have more at stake. All the money you could bring to Pearline, by using it, wouldn't be a drop in the bucket to the money you'd save by it.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 470 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE CEN RE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 30

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Jacob L. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that A. R. Alexander, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that Frank Foreman, of Centre Hall borough, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Franklin Bowersox, of Ferguson, West precinct, will be a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

The calamity shriekers have struck a new lead in certain statistics, more or less reliable, showing the falling off in value of live stock in this country the last three or four years, and are putting it forth as another of the dreadfull sequels of the Wilson tariff. One of our local Republican papers describes it as "the cost of Democratic rule," and as "another of the beauties of the Cleveland-Wilson tariff." The cost in live stock alone of the aforesaid "rule" is put at $622,683,000 since January, 1893. That is, their appraised value, it is alleged, has fallen off in these hundreds of millions, and all because of the tariff says the Pittsburg *Post*.

Examining these tables a little more closely than these calamity shriekers have done, we find that, while the number of horses in the country remains about the same, their value since 1892 has fallen from $1,007,593,636 to $576,730,580. Here we have a loss in the value of the noble equine of over $430,000,000, or two-thirds of the tremendous aggregate of the calamity shriekers. And for this these brilliant minds hold the Wilson tariff responsible. They do not take into consideration the fact, known of all men, that the substitution of election power for horse power is what has created this particular falling off in values. They find it convenient to blame it on the Wilson tariff. And, taking no cognizance of their brotherhood with the donkey tribe, they fail to state that value of the mules and asses in the country during the same time has diminished $68,000,000. Oxen have fallen off in value $90,000,00, the festive porker goes down $22,000,00, while the useful milch cow has actually increased $11,000,000. Sheep—and sheep is their stronghold—have decreased in value $50,000,000, or about one-eighth the decrease in horses, half the decrease in oxen, and less than the decrease in the brotherhood of donkeys and asses.

The last decade has been a period of falling values in everything grown on the farm or produced from the workshop. Some of it is due to the force of competition, some of the discovery of new appliances and inventions, and part to the general progress of humanity. It is not confined to the United States, but takes in the whole world. The general effect of this reduction of the selling value of the products of the farm and shops and the workshop is to add to tne general comfort of mankind in this and other counties, especially when it is considered that there is all the time a slow and steady advance going on in the wages of the world of workers. The purchasing power of wages is steady increasing.

THE PROPOSED DUTY ON WOOL.

The authors of the Reed-Dingley Tariff bill "for revenue only" estimate that the taxes on imports of raw wool would yield an annual revenue of $14-000,000 says the *Record*. This would be a large sum for American woolen manufacturers to pay in taxes for their imported raw materials, to say nothing of the anticipated increase in the cost of domestic wool. In order to recover this sum from American consumers it would be necessary to heavily increase the prices of every variety of woolen clothing. But possibly some of the American manufacturers have been persuaded by the tariff organs that the foreign producers pay the protective duties for the privilege of trading in this country! At any rate, this is the doctrine proclaimed by Governor McKinley, and taught by a few Protectionist professors of political economy.

If the foreign sheep growers pay the duties on imports of wool, what is the necessity for "compensatory" duties on woolens for the American manufacturers of such fabriers? We trust that the advocates of Protection will see nothing impertinent in this inquiry.

There are so many apparent contradictions in their theories that a Free Trader can hardly avoid becoming somewhat confused in the effort to reconcile the difficulties. We have no doubt that the thing is quite clear to a Protectionist.

THE silver men as distinguished from the Populists held a conference in Washington a few days ago which was participated in by some of the silver senators. The agreement reached was that nothing be done as to putting up a free coinage candidate for President until the Republican and Democratic conventions had acted on the silver question. As there is little doubt they will both antagonize free coinage, the way will be open for the single issue free coinage party to act, and that action will probably be an agreement with the Populist convention on candidates. That convention meets in St. Louis two weeks after the Democratic convention meets at Chicago, and five weeks after the Republican convention at St. Louis.

THE senate passed the Armenian resolution calling on the government of Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia—all parties, to the Berlin treaty—to preform their plighted faith in the protection of the Christian subject of the sultan. If they refuse or neglect, our satisfaction will be in "putting them on the record.' Like as not the powers will state in a diplomatic way that it is none of our business how they conduct their foreign or home relations. That is probably the answer the United States would give.

IT has been estimated that the Senate's refusal to agree with the House in the adoption of the bill to create a three per cent. gold loan will cost the Government fifty millions dollars. What such Republican statesmanship has cost the business interests of the country nobody has been foolhardy enough to attempt to figure out.

SECRETARY EDGE announces that the Department of Agriculture proposes not only to stamp out the traffic in oleomargarine, but to exterminate the article itself, whatever that may be. And, of course, adulterated food products come in under this same supervision. It is a clever movement and one that will likely have popular indorsement, but some exception may be taken to the oleomargarine feature of this work of extermination. It is hardly more than a year ago since the State Fair was held in Meadville, and first-class premiums were awarded to some packages of oleo that had somehow slipped in along with the good butter. Singular to say an expert from State College did not hesitate to pass the oleo as excellent butter, and if experts fail to detect the difference between these two articles, and premiums continue as they have in some instances, the State Department of Agriculture may expect to have quite a serious time in this self-imposed task of extermination. But adulterated food products afford a fine opportunity for a display of power and protection over speculators, and to consumers.

THE last legislature did worse for the farmer than any half dozen of the worst legislators preceding it. It doubled the price of the farmer's coal oil, it created new and useless offices to eat up his taxes; it raised salaries already too high, and gave trusts and monopolies all the advantages asked for. The Republican assemblymen of this county, Harry Curtin and Mr. Womelsdorf gave their votes to these great wrongs.

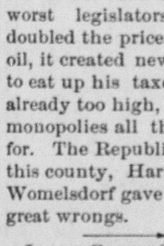
JUDGE CYRUS GORDON, of Clearfield has decided that all claimants to the distribution of the proceeds of a Sheriff's sale of property are entitled to share in it until the valid mechanics liens have been satisfied.

Clothing at Sheriff Sale Prices.

Don't miss the bargains in ready made clothing, at the Philadelphia Branch, on account of sheriff sale, a full line for men and boys, will be sold at once at great sacrifice.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of



AYER'S Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—MRS. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

G. A. R. COMMANDER

Jas. S. Dean, Gen. Grant Post, Rondout, N. Y.

CURED OF DYSPEPSIA

Commander Dean writes: "As Chief U. S. Mail Agent of the U. & D. R. R., good health is indispensible. I found myself however all run down with Dyspepsia. I doctored and doctored, but I grew worse. I suffered misery night and day for fully two years. My case was pronounced incurable. I chanced to meet Dr. Kennedy about that time, and told him of my condition and he said, try a bottle of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

take it morning, noon and night, and it will cure you. I took the medicine as directed, but had no confidence in a cure, as my case had been tried by so many. After using it a week I began to feel better, and in a short while after that I was entirely cured. That terrible distress, everything I ate, breaking up sour in my throat had all gone and I have not had a moment's discomfort since. Today there isn't a healthier man and my appetite is grand."

THE WEATHER.

Temperature and Rain and Snow Fall, Registered at the Reporter office.

Temperature.	Highest	Lowest.
Jan. 23	34	28
" 24	38	32
" 25	38	32
" 26	41	40
" 27	35	21
" 28	37	31
" 29	46	20

Rainfall: Thursday night, 23d, 1.55 inches,—including 3 inches of snow. From 23 to 25 cloudy; 26 to 27 fair.

A FEW days ago a representative Republican informed us it was the intention of their party in this county to nominate men for county offices, unassailable in character, and of known honesty and integrity, and on that they would make a fight to carry the county and expected to win. Well, so far as nominating men of pure character is concerned, that is the right thing for all parties to do. But the Democracy will see the necessity of also nominating a ticket with unsullied names and characters clean, to match the opposition and command the support of Democrats and that will ensure Democratic success. The voters of this county have repeatedly indicated that only honest and pure men fill the bill when it comes to the polls, and it is well it is thus for the public good.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

Whereas, It has pleased an All-wise Providence to remove by death Mr. John P. Meyers, of Boalsburg, an active member of our Christian Endeavor Society; Therefore be it

Resolved, That while we recognize in this dispensation the hand of Him who doeth all things well, we sincerely mourn the loss of a useful member of our Society and community.

Resolved, That we deply sympathize with the bereaved family and commend them to the care of the good Shepherd who doeth all things wisely.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and that they be entered upon the minutes of the society; also that they be published in the CENTRE REPORTER and the *Keystone Gazette*.

MARY KREAMER.
ANNA WOODS.
FRANK MCFARLANE.

"Five years ago," says Anga A. Lewis, Ricard, N. Y., "I had a constant cough, night sweats, was greatly reduced in flesh, and had been given up by my physicians. I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after using two bottles was completely cured.

Clothing at Sacrifice Prices.

A full supply of men's and boys' clothing at sacrifice prices, on account of sheriff's sale, at the old Philadelphia Branch. Never a chance like it for bargains in or out of Bellefonte, like at the old Lewins stand.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY B. D. BIBBIN.

Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	30
Oats	18
Barley	30
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	14
Lard	6½
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	18
Sides	6

SALE REGISTER.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31.—J. B. Gentzel, 1½ miles south of Spring Mills, at 1 o'clock, 1 horse, sleds, old iron, farm implements, etc.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18.—H. E. Duck, Administrator of W. C. Duck, dec'd, one mile west of Millheim, horses, cows young cattle, hogs, farm implements, household goods, etc.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.—George Reiber, near Colyer, at 1 o'clock, 2 horses, 3 cows, 2 head young cattle, wagon, drill, hay rake, plows, harrows, etc.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

QUALITY....

Coupled With The Lowest Price Possible

Is exactly what you expect from **US.**
Is exactly what is promised by **US.**
Is exactly what you receive from **US.**

YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

HERE IS A CHANCE.

Men's Suits, $5.00. We will say nothing about the quality. Only that others ask for same goods $7.50

Men's Suits, $7.50. Good honest wearing. Strictly All Wool Goods, in a dozen different styles. Considered cheap in other stores at $12.00.

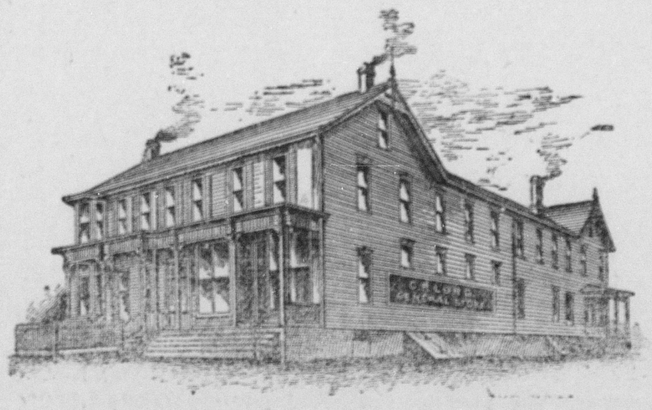
Men's Suits, $10.00. The very perfection of Dress Suits. Sacks or Cutaways. It will amuse you when others tell you how cheap their's (exactly the same goods) are are at $15 and $18.

Overcoats, Boys' an dChildren's Suits, everything in the Clothing and Furnishing Goods line proportionately as cheap. See us and you will be sure to buy, and you will be sure to save money.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. - - Bellefonte.

PENNS VALLEY BARGAIN STORE.



Mid Winter Sale.

The cold weather is here. It will continue for some time. Protection from the cold blasts is the first thought when Winter strikes you. And then where it can be secured with the least possible cash outlay. You will need Heavy Underwear, Heavy Clothing, Blankets, Mittens, Gloves, and anything that will turn cold. You want good goods and you want it cheap, too. We have everything you will want. We sell it at figures that our competitors dare not think of. We propose to get rid of our immense stock, and have

MARKED DOWN PRICES ON ALL GOODS!

The goods must go, and the prices we intend selling them at will make them go with a rush. Do you need anything? If you do, get in the swim. Our fine line of Dress Goods will be sold at a sacrifice. We want you to have the benefit, what we want is the room, and will have it regardless of cost. Come while they last.

C. P. LONG,

Spring Mills. State College.

BEFORE SUBSCRIBING FOR A MAGAZINE SEE THE BEST,

DEMOREST'S

AN UNPARALLELED OFFER.

DEMOREST'S CUT PAPER PATTERNS are the most practical on the market. They are of any size that any member of a household could require. In each copy of the Magazine is printed a coupon entitling the subscriber, or purchaser to a pattern (worth and regularly sold for 25c.) or any number of patterns for four cents each to cover package and postage. When the value of the patterns is considered the subscriber actually gets

DEMOREST'S MAGAZINE FREE

And what a magazine it is! For 1896 it will be more brilliant than ever before. New management, new methods, new ideas. Each copy contains an exquisite reproduction in colors of some celebrated picture by a famous artist, worthy to adorn the walls of the most refined home. It is affirmed that DEMOREST'S is the only complete Family Magazine published combining all of the most excellent points of its contemporaries, besides having inimitable features of its own. DEMOREST'S is actually a dozen Magazines in one.

It is a Digest of Current Events and Ideas for the busy man or woman, a Review and a storehouse of interest for all. Wives, mothers, sisters and daughters can find exactly what they need to amuse and instruct them, also practical helps in every department of domestic and social life, including the furnishing and ornamenting of the home, embroidery, bric-a-brac, artistic and fancy work of all kinds, etc., etc., and suggestions and advice regarding the well being and dressing of their own persons.

The scope of the article for 1895 and 1896 will cover the whole country and its varied interests, and the articles will be profusely illustrated with the finest engravings, and in addition, it will publish the best and purest fiction. It treats at length Out-of-Door Sports, Home Amusements and Entertainments; it gives a great deal of attention to the Children's Department, and "Our Girls," and has a Monthly Symposium by celebrated people, in which are discussed important questions of the hour of interest to the older readers.

Let us have your subscription at once. You get more value for your money than it is possible to secure in any other magazine

The Magazine one year for $2.00.
Or six months for - - - 1.00.

(Over 250 different garments are shown each year, patterns of all of which are obtainable by subscribers at 4c. each.) Sample copy (with pattern coupon) sent for 10c.

DEMOREST PUBLISHING CO.
110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre Co., Pa.

Centre Hall, Pa. Jan. 13, 1896.—In accordance with the provisions of their charter the thirty-eighth annual statement of the transactions of company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$25 553 41
Cash premiums		1 276 69
From tax		2 075 93
Cash in treasury		705 44

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	168 02	
Salary of secretary	125 00	
Salary of treasurer	50 00	
Printing, office rent, postage and stationery	66 42	
Special services, making duplicate, justice services and adjusting expenses	11 50	
Election board	3 00	
State ins. report	5 00	
J. B. Crawford, loss on mill	1800 00	
M. B. & L. Association	15 00	
H. G. Strayer and wife, stable	116 00	
Admr. J. C. Boal, note	110 00	
" interest	9 25	
J. C. Smull, bal. due on house burned	59 88	
B. F. Frankenbarger, bal. on barn	53 25	
W. F. Reynolds, note	500 00	
" int.	19 58—	3 111 99
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		26 479 57
To which add notes of 1891, '92, '93 and '94		124 140 86
		$150 619 93
Minus cancelations		4 564 12
Leaving the available assets this day		146 155 81
Insurances taken the past year	276 641 33	
To which add insurances of 1891, '92, '93 & '94	1 094 094 00	
Risks in force this day minus cancelations of	50 611 00—1	220 124 33

LIABILITIES.

Saml. Garner, note	94 29	
Borrowed money	100 00	
Int. same	24 00	
Hazel & Gramley, note	103 00	
Int. same	6 18	
J. B. Crawford, note	200 00	
Int. same	12 00	
G. W. Nerhood, house	556 00	
" note	42 93	
Total amt. liabilities		1 138 40
Amt. outstanding		479 48

At a meeting held the same day the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: H. C. Campbell, J. G. Bailey, Frank McFarlane, Jacob Bottorf, W. Fred Reynolds, J. W. Shook, J. W. Evans, H. E. Duck, Aaron Weaver, Samuel Gramley, Fred Kurtz and Daniel Brungart. The board organized by electing the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, H. C. Campbell.
Treasurer, B. H. Arney.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Secy. President.

CLEARING SALE

All Winter Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets, in all grades will be

SOLD AT COST!

We must have room for our Spring stock. and big bargains are now in order.

R. E. BARTHOLOMEW,
Centre Hall.

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Win Love, of Tusseyville, was a caller at this office Wednesday.

——Our old friend and acquaintance, Wm. K. Foster, of Mifflinburg, gave our sanctum a call.

——W. O. Rearick and Frank Crawford spent Sunday with Franks father-in-law, at Lamar.

——Dr. Gentzel, veterinary surgeon, and Mr. D. M. Gentzel, both of Spring Mills, were in town Tuesday.

——Mrs. Flora O. Bairfoot returned home last week, after having spent a month with friends in Philadelphia.

——Mrs. J. D. Murray is still confined to the house, nursing a sore foot, caused by a bruise she sustained about two months ago.

——W. T. Cooney, one of Linden Hall's good Democrats, was a pleasant caller; he reports little sickness up that way.

——Undertaker Rossman, of Tusseyville showed his pleasant face in our sanctum but had nothing new to report from that section.

——Tillman Klinefelter, of Tusseyville, called to pay his respects as well as pay dues on Reporter, going away happy and leaving us ditto.

—Al. Stump, one of Earlystown's industrious farmers gave the Reporter a pleasant call and had his label put among the happy '96es.

——Mr. A. J. Hazel, one of Madisonburg's prominent and efficient school teachers, was a guest at the home of Mr. Isaac Smith Saturday and Sunday.

——Mr. John Kimport, of Harris, accompanied by Chas. From, favored the Reporter with a call. Mr. Kimport is a good Democrat, and a candidate for treasurer.

——Miss Laura Runkle has returned from a month's stay at her sister's in Northumberland, Mrs. Dr. Allison, and we were pleased to have Laura smile in on us.

——Mr. George Reiber, of Colyer, was in town yesterday, and ordered bills for sale of his farm stock on March 13. He will quit farming and dispose of his stock.

——Misses Gertie Floray aud Annie Stump are attending the musical convention at Aaronsburg this week, after which they will spend a week visiting among friends at Woodward.

——Jolly Frank Bowersox, of Rock Springs, honored the Reporter with a call. Frank is one of the active Democrats of that section and announces himself as a candidate for treasurer.

——Our old farmer friend, James Runkle, of Tusseyville, who never gets into ill humor, gave our sanctum a business call, and joined the glorious '96ers in his label, and reports health good over that way.

——J. H. Moyer, from near Redmill, was a caller, and, like all rising young men, had his name grace the Reporter's list backed up with the jinglers to '97. Go and do like John.

——John B. Heckman, one of Gregg township's prominent citizens and active Democrats, favored the Reporter with a call, and made himself safe in his label to '97 as a new subscriber, to grace our list.

——J. C. Brown, one of the leading farmers from near Tusseyville, was a pleasant caller and put his label out close up to '97; he was one of the few fortunates who had plenty of water during the late dry spell.

——John Corman, of Nittany, gave the Reporter a call, and put his label out into '96. John is an old patron of this paper, and a native of Haines tp. He is doing some farming now and as a good shoemaker sticks to his last too.

——Mr. Henry Roush, one of Penn Hall's good and substantial citizens, was in town yesterday. Accompanied by jolly Perry Breon he visited the REPORTER office, and made us forget all the cares and worries of life for a short time.

——J. G. Ramey, a prominent farmer of near Pleasant Gap, was a caller at these headquarters, and reports the general health good over that way. He is one of our old and esteemed subscribers who pays up, and to him belongs the good sense and proud distinction of being a Republican who is not too prejudiced to read a good Democratic paper like the Reporter.

——Nathaniel Boob, 11 years back a farmer near this place, but now of Haines tp., gave us a call in company with his step-son, John Hosterman. Mr. Boob next spring will move to Union county where he purchased the Hoofnagle farm, 130 acres, west of Mifflinburg, and will devote himself to raising peaches and other fruit, and give less attention to grain, thinking fruit will pay better. We trust his experiment will turn out profitable.

Here's a Bargain.

I will sell my fine driving horse, 7 years old, new delivery wagon, set of buggy harness, set of express harness, and top buggy all for $200. Everything new and in first-class condition. Reasons for selling. Address

W. W. BOOB,
Centre Hall, Pa.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away!

NO-TO-BAC

makes the nerves strong, and brings back the feelings of youth to the prematurely old man. It restores lost vigor. You may gain ten pounds in ten days.

GUARANTEED TOBACCO HABIT CURE.

Go buy and try a box to-day. It costs only $1. Your own druggist will guarantee a cure or money refunded. Booklet, written guarantee of cure and sample free. Address nearest office.

THE STERLING REMEDY CO.,
CHICAGO. MONTREAL, CAN. NEW YORK.

CASCARETS candy cathartic cure constipation. Purely vegetable, smooth and easy, sold by druggists everywhere, guaranteed to cure. Only 10c.

Cold Weather Goods.

The sharp blasts that come in January are a forcible reminder of many things that were heretofore forgotten. Blankets, Comforts, Woolen Hose, Underwear, Gloves, Mittens, etc. We can supply you with these necessities for a small amount of money.

HARPER & KREAMER, Centre Hall.

Scribner's for Christmas

Frank R. Stockton has a Christmas love story, which bears a Characteristic title.—"The Staying Power of Sir Rohan.' Its illustrations are quaint and exactly suitable.

A thrilling Detective story by C. E. Carryll, entitled. "The River Syndicate," perhaps equalling Sherlock Holmes' best work illustrated.

Joel Chandler Harris' characteristic tale of a faithful slave—"The Colonel's Nigger-Dog."

Other Christmas stories are "A White Blot," by Henry Van Dyke, a poetic and imaginative tale of a picture (illustrated); "Heroism of Landers," by A. S. Pier (illustrated); and "Hopper's Old Man," by R. C. V. Meyers.

Sentimental Tommy

By J. M. Barrie.

Those who have read (and who has not?) "The Little Minister" and "A Window in Thrums" can anticipate what Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" will be.

It is to be the chief serial in SCRIBNER'S for 1896, beginning in the January number.

Two Years for $4.50

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE costs $3.00 a year, but new subscribers can have all the numbers for 1895 and a year's subsription for 1896 for $4.50.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE is going to be better next year than ever. It is going to have new features. Its publishers are not satisfied with past successes. It purposes to more thoroughly deserve the confidence of the reading public.

The History Serial—"Last Quarter Century in the United States"—will be continued. Just now it is approaching a period of absorbing interest to the present generation—the first administration of President Cleveland.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE ought to get careful consideration as a Christmas gift, The $4.50 offer ought to get double consideration.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 153 Fifth Avenue, New York

"Gems of Religious Thought."

By Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

GREATEST SELLING BOOK PUBLISHED.

Talmage needs no introduction to readers in any land. He is loved by the millions whose hearts he has touched by his sympathetic words and stirring sermons and writings, which have been published and scattered broadcast over the entire world. In this volume there are the best things from his best efforts, and these make a book of intense interest and greatest value. Many write: "It is worth its weight in gold." There is not a dry page in it. It is a work which is welcome in every home, and it is worth many times its price.

WHAT OUR AGENTS HAVE TO SAY:

We give below a few samples of reports showing the great success of our Agents selling this great book. They show that there is a great demand for this book, and every family desires it:

MR. JAS. SNYDER, N.Y., writes: "I send another order for 30 books. Please forward at once, as I wish to deliver these to keep up the canvass. You know I have sold within the last month 75 books. This is pretty good for a start."

MR. FRANK N. HENKINSON, Va., writes: "I have but little trouble in selling this new book by Talmage. Every mother wishes it. Give me the entire county. I believe I can sell 400 copies within the next three months."

MRS. ANNA JOHNSON: "Enclosed find check for 55 books. Sold these in less than 3 weeks."

MR. A. G. BILEY, Ga., writes: "Your book is just received. Every one who sees it is delighted with it. Have taken this week 15 orders and worked only 2 days."

HENRY C. MCDONALD, Pa., writes: "Received my outfit 10 days ago and have already orders for 47 books. Canvassed altogether not quite a week."

J. E. TWITTY, Cattaragus Co., N.Y., writes: "I send you check to pay for 87 copies of 'Gems of Religious Thought.' It is a great book. Everyone seems to want this Talmage book. It is gotten up in splendid style."

Our Agent in S. C. writes: "Have only canvassed not quite three days and taken 25 orders. The only trouble is scarcity of money. Everybody says this is the best Talmage book on the market."

MR. C. L. JOHNSON, N.Y., writes: "My outfit came on Saturday of last week. I have only canvassed about one day, and visited 32 families and took 27 orders, and this is my first experience in canvassing."

MR. C. M. GUY, of Mississippi, writes: "Your Talmage book is a beautiful work. I have had the outfit three hours and have sold six books. I believe I can sell 150 in my territory."

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ESTRAY NOTICE.—CAME TO THE PREMises of Luther Kline, on the Alexander farm in Potter township, about September 1st, a black heifer, about two and one-half years old, with slit in each ear. The owner is requested to prove property pay costs and remove same, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs.

JOHN CUMMINGS.

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Time Table, in effect May 19, 1895.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.30 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.15 p. m., Washington at 7.30 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.33 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

7.58 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.23 a. m. week days, 10.35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo, Erie, Elmira and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.45 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.53 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.30 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.45 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

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Westward.			STATIONS.	Eastward.	
P M	P M.	A.M.		A M	P.M. P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10	4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52	4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47	4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38	4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25	4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17	4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48	3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38	3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30	3 22
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21	3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14	3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06	3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00	2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52	2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47	2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43	2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38	2 32
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28	2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25	2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.15, 5.45 and 7.40 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m, 10.19 a m. 5.07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8.00 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a. m. and 8.00 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 8.05 p. m,

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THE NEWS.

A ballot was taken in Frankfort, Ky., for senator. Dr. Hunter was one vote short of election.——Attorney General Moloney, of Illinois, began proceedings in Chicago to have the Illinois Steel Company declared a trust.——An electric car and switch engine collided in Knoxville, Tenn. A number of persons were badly hurt.——Henry C. Foster who murdered George W. Wells in Chicago, was hanged.——Mrs. Judge Scott, the sister-in-law of ex-President Harrison, who was assaulted in Seattle, Wis., by an insane domestic, is recovering, although still suffering from the nervous shock. The woman has disappeared.——One of the blanket mills of Dobson & Sons' extensive plant in Manayunk, a suburb of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. Loss $35,009, fully insured. Origin, spontaneous combustion.——Joe Wicker, his wife and two children were drowned while trying to ford the Red River, in Randall county, Tex.——Advices were received in San Francisco of the mutiny at sea of the crew of the American schooner Maria, and the murder of Captain Brown and Mate Holman.——Western Populist leaders are advocating Judge Henry C. Caldwell as their candidate for president. The Eastern men will favor the nomination of Sibley, of Pennsylvania.——Bertram E. Atwater, a young Chicago artist, was waylaid and murdered by several negroes while returning to St. Louis from a suburban town, where he had been to see his sweetheart, to make arrangements for their wedding.

A sleet storm in the West cut off telegraphic communication with Chicago.——In the trial of Frank Wilson for the murder of Henry Bonnecka at Hollidaysburg, Pa., detectives testified that Wilson was one of the leaders of a gang of crooks whose workings they discovered by disguising themselves as cracksmen and obtaining their confidence. ——Thieves dynamited the Elwood City (Pa.) Postoffice safe, and secured about $1,000 worth of stamps, money and registered letters.——At Norfolk, M. A. Holson, liquor dealer, recovered from Internal Revenue Collector Ryan and his deputy $2,500 damages in a suit.——C. F. Cannon and Arthur Brown were elected United States Senators from Utah.——At Charleston, Captain Samuel Hughes, of the steamer Laurada, was acquitted of the charge of violating the neutrality laws.——Charles Schmelig and George Goel, stewards of the steamer Switzerland, were arrested in Philadelphia, charged with smuggling in from Europe phenacetine.

The burning ont of an air-shaft at midnight in the Wellington Hotel in Chicago caused a panic among the guests of the place. Many of them rushed to the hotel office clad in raiment not just the thing for street wear, but all returned to their rooms within a few minutes.——In police court in Des Moines, Iowa, the seventeen students of Drake Medical School arrested for grave robbery were discharged from custody, there being no evidence on which to hold them.——In the presence of several hundred guests and members, the Chicago Mineral and Mining Board was formally opened in the New York Life Building, on La Salle street, midway between the Board of Trade and the Chicago Stock Exchange.——Three men were killed and four seriously injured by the explosion of an acetyline gas receiver in English & Messick's building, at New Haven, Conn.——The four principal gas companies of Chicago, foiled in their recent plans of consolidation by the state officials, have taken steps to test the question of the right to consolidate.——A convention of cotton producers was held in Memphis, Tenn., and action taken to effect a continuation of decreased acreage. All the leading planters in the South were present or represented, and a permanent organization was effected.

The Taylor Engine Company, of Chambersburg, Pa., confessed judgment for the benefit of creditors, and the shops were closed down and placed in the hands of the sheriff.——The sub-committee of the Republican National Committee appointed to arrange for the convention in St. Louis met in that city. Timothy E. Byrnes, of Minnesota, was elected sergeant-at-arms; George W. Wiswell, of Wisconsin, first assistant, and W. W. Johnson, of Baltimore, second assistant.——William Steinecker, a prominent business man of Evansville, Ind., shot himself through the head with a revolver, after having wrecked his three fine apartment flats by an explosion of powder. Steinecker was a widower.——Jacob Bruehl, a barber, his wife and seven-year-old boy were fatally burned at their residence on Knowlton street Cumminsville, O., from effects of an explosion of a gasoline stove. The father received his injuries trying to save his sick child after the bed had caught fire.——Attachments were issued against the shoe house of Smith & Stoughton Company in favor of Charles F. Pfester, of Milwaukee, for $47,000, and the store is now in the hands of the sheriff.——The cruiser Baltimore, which has just arrived at San Francisco, reported having encountered a typhoon after leaving Yokohama. ——Rev. Warren Powers, of Hall Station, Ga., was called to his door and shot dead.

George Work and Edward G. Murphy won a live pigeon match at Babylon, L. I., defeating H. A. Dolan and J. K. Palmer by the score of 167 to 166.——Frank Wilson was put on trial in Hollidaysburg, Pa., for murdering miser Henry Bonnecka.——Hiram Savidge, a well-known politician, and for years bailiff in the District Court in Omaha, was jailed for assaulting Alberta Rice, seventeen years old. He waived his preliminary examination and went to jail.——The daughter of Chief Kwa Kum Ie, head of all the Chippewa Indians near Towe, Minn., committed suicide by shooting herself with a rifle. The squaw, who was about thirty-five years old, was sick, and chose the rifle in preference to the medicine man as a means of stopping the pain.——Ezra F. Bowman, a jeweler at Lancaster, Pa., made an assignment; liabilities $50,000.——Minnie Swanger, thirteen years of age, was arrested in Altoona, Pa., on the charge of putting rough on rats in the family coffee pot.——At Philadelphia Ambrose West and wife, both over seventy years of age, were found dead in bed in their home in Germantown, having been exphyxiated by coal gas, which escaped from a stove in their room during the night.——Charles Harmaski was killed, and Pat Nagle and Andy Piasko badly hurt, at the Ohio Steel Company's Works, Youngstown, O.——William Magee, who died unmarried in South Carolina, has left an estate valued at over four million dollars to relatives in Delaware. A contest is looked for.

UTAH'S SENATORS.

Republican Vote Cast for Cannon and Brown.

STRONG FREE SILVERITES.

Frank Cannon Once a Wild Mormon Boy—His Father's Use of Church Influence in Politics to Advance His Son.

Frank J. Cannon and Arthur Brown were elected to the United States Senate with but two dissenting voices among the Republican members of the legislature. There was no excitement during the balloting. It was a foregone conclusion that the caucus had settled the election. The ballot in the Senate was 12 each for Cannon and Brown, Republicans, and 5 each for Thatcher and Rawlins, Democrats. In the House the ballot was: Cannon, 31; Brown, 29; Goodwin, 1; Bennett, 1; Thatcher, 14; Rawlins, 14.

In his speech of acceptance Senator Brown said: "One of my greatest aims will be to help the cause of silver at the needed ratio of 16 to 1, and not only will I use my greatest efforts in behalf of silver, but I hope I will always be found striving, in my weak way, to work for the advancement of Utah's interest in general."

Messrs. Cannon and Brown will present themselves before the bar of the Senate before February 1. They will then draw lots to determine which shall take his seat until March 4, 1897, and which shall hold until 1899.

Both nominees are free silverites in all that that term implies. In one of his campaign speeches last summer Frank Cannon said the Republican party would roll away the stone from the door and resurrect free silver, and threatened it with much trouble if it should prove untrue to his prediction. Arthur Brown has been one of the most prominent mining attorneys in the territory for many years, and is largely interested in silver mines that would be benefited if silver should be remonetized.

He is noted in Utah for his numerous eccentricities in speech. He came to Utah from Michigan over fifteen years ago, and has practiced law here ever since. He stands among the leading mining lawyers and has been very successful in criminal practice.

The election of brown has been rather surprising. In the past he has been one of the bitterest of Mormon haters.

Frank J. Cannon will not prove as picturesque as his colleague. He rather delights in his ability to play the game of politics. He can make a flowery speech. Cannon is the favorite son of his father, George Q. Cannon.

At one time he was regarded as one of the wildest of the young Mormon boys. He disobeyed parental authority, and finally left the church. He was brought back to better ways, however, just after the breaking up of the old religious parties, and, because of his name and the anticipated influence of his father in his behalf, was nominated for delegate to Congress in 1892. In that campaign he was beaten by Joseph L. Rawlings by a plurality of 2,800. Two years later the same opponents faced one another, and, through the use of church influence by George Q. Cannon, his son was victorious by a majority of 1,818.

CABLE SPARKS.

The Italian position at Makallo, in Africa, has been captured by the Abyssinians.

British exports for 1895 showed an increase of $5,000,000, more than half of which were woolens.

By the burning of a theatre in Ekaterinoslav, South Russia, recently over fifty persons lost their lives.

The report that Brazil has sent a cruiser to occupy the Island of Trinidad is not credited in London official circles.

Lieutenant Astrup, who accompanied the two Peary expeditions to Greenland, has lost his life in exploring Norway.

Dr. Jameson and his officers from Pretoria, have sailed from Durban, Natal, on board the transport Victoria for England.

Prince Henry of Battenburg, son-in-law of Queen Victoria, died of swamp fever, which he contracted in the Ashanti country.

A fire in the Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun manufactury, at St. Denis, near Paris, has caused damage to the extent of 1,000,000 francs.

It is officially announced that the Hon. H. A. Boveli, attorney-general of the Island of Barbadoes, has been appointed attorney-general of British Guiana.

The Chilian minister of foreign affairs declared that the country's relations with Argentina are perfectly cordial and the boundary negotiations are progressing satisfactorily.

In the Portuguese Chamber, Capt. Ferreira D'Almeida, minister of marine and of the colonies, declared that the report of the sale of Delagoa bay to Great Britain was unfounded.

The London Pall-Mall Gazette declares that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Turkey. There is no confirmation of such a treaty in diplomatic circles, however.

General Pando declares that the Spanish soldiers in Cuba have shown great bravery and endured great hardships, but have been unable to suppress the insurrection because the enemy avoids battle and infantry can do nothing against retreating cavalry.

In spite of the urgent representations of the United States minister, Mr. Alexander W. Terrill, the Turkish government still hesitates to accord permission to the American Red Cross Society to distribute relief to the sufferers in Anatolia.

Ying Yu, the Chinese minister to the United States, has been promoted to the presidency of the board of sacrificial worship, one of the most honorable offices in the Chinese empire. He will leave for Pekin in June, and it is understood that Yu Keng, now minister to Japan, will succeed him.

Casimir-Perier recently sold the historic chateau and park of Lesdiguieres, at Vizcile, belonging to his family, for 500,000 francs, to two Lyons merchants, who intend to turn the castle into a brewery.

WORK AND WORKERS.

Twenty-one hundred miners at Jobs, O., returned to work, having settled their troubles.

Cotton planters from all over the South are to meet in Memphis to discuss the question of the reduction of acreage during the coming year.

A Boston despatch says that the Boston and Albany Railroad is joint owner with the New York Central of the minority interest in the New England Railroad Company.

A Boston despatch says that the E. Howard Watch and Clock Company, of that city, will partly suspend work in its watch department this week, "owing to the small demand for high grade watches."

A despatch from Ishpeming, Michigan, says that if the miners working in the Winthrop Mine get out 18,000 tons of ore this month they will be paid $3 per day, and the wages of other laborers will be advanced proportionately. This will be a return to the high wages of four years ago.

A New York despatch says that the railway lines comprising the Southern States Freight Association are preparing a plan whereby it is proposed to pool the traffic to and from Southern points within the jurisdiction of that organization. The general plan of the "Joint Traffic Association" will be followed.

The E. and G. Brooke Iron Company, of Birdsboro, a suburb of Philadelphia, notified the employes of the puddle mill department that owing to the low price and poor demand for puddle bars they would shut down that department. If business does not improve a reduction of wages will be made when the mill resumes.

A Duluth despatch says that at the secret meeting of Bessemer Mine owners, held in Cleveland to decide on the proportion of ore to be turned out by the various ranges during the coming season, the total amount to be shipped was fixed at ten million tons, or two hundred thousand tons less than was shipped during last season.

The secretary of the Oakland (Cala.) branch of the American Railway Union has received a letter from the private secretary of E. V. Debs, in which the statement telegraphed from the East that Debs is to resign the presidency of the union is denied. He says Debs will win the fight in which he is now engaged on behalf or organized labor, or die in the attempt.

GEN. HARRISON WILL MARRY.

He Announces His Engagemgnt to Mrs. Mary Dimmick.

The fact that Gen. Harrison had an important statement to make drew a large crowd of politicians and others to the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Many of the politicians expected that Gen. Harrison would make a declaration as to his candidacy for President, and were disappointed when they heard that the General talked of matrimonial affairs instead of politics. At the appointed time, Mr. Tibbitts, the General's private secretary, made the following statement in his room, where he received the members of the press:

"Gen. Harrison authorizes the announcement that he and Mrs. Dimmick are engaged to be married, and that the marriage will not take place until after Lent."

When the secretary finished reading the announcement, he refused to say anything further than that ex-President Harrison would go to Indianapolis, returning in time to argue the Standford lawsuit.

Mrs. Dimmick, to whom the General is engaged, is better known in Indianapolis and Washington than in New York. During the life of Mrs. Harrison, who was her aunt, Mrs. Dimmick practically governed Mr. Harrison's household in Indianapolis, and directed the affairs of the White House during the period that Mrs. Harrison was ill and prior to her death. That Mrs. Dimmick was a favorite with the then President in Washington is without a doubt. At all state functions she received with Mrs. Harrison, when alive, and acted in her place later when she was sick.

It is understood that the step was not taken by Gen. Harrison, without consulting his children, of whom he is very fond. Mrs. Dimmick is forty years of age, tall, and a strikingly handsome brunette.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

James Whitcomb Riley, the Hoosier poet, recently visited Greenfield, Ind., his home town, and was given a rousing reception by the citizens, the city band helping to make his visit pleasant.

Professor Mark W. Harrington, late chief of the United States Weather Bureau, and now president of the University of Washington, proposes to establish in the university a department of terrestrial physics and geography, and he would be glad if authors and publishers would send to the university publications relating to these subjects.

E. F. Tibbitts, General Harrison's private secretary, has a double. He is a theatrical man, and while staying at the same hotel in New York with the President was so often mistaken for Mr. Tibbitts as to find the matter rather annoying, as all disclaimers that he did not know anything about General Harrison's movements were received with incredulity.

Mr. Gladstone, it is noted, is not much bothered at Biarritz this year. Fame is fleeing. He is out of office and so writes a visitor, "he is hardly noticed; not a soul appears to care in any way anxious to see him, and the only thing that has aroused a little interest in his person is the news from South Africa and the recollection that he was the chief retrocessionist of the Transvaal and the modifier of the suzerainty clauses afterward."

Robert Burns, fourth, the great-gradson of the poet, died recently at Blachal, near Edinburgh, and by his death, which happened exactly one hundred years after the decease of the Ayrshire bard, the direct male line of Burns has come to an end. The deceased was born in 1844; his father was a schoolmaster, from whom he received a good education, but, being of a roving disposition, Robert Burns the fourth enlisted before he was out of his teens in the Scots Fusillier Guards. After serving as a soldier for seven years, he engaged in various employments, and was for some time a railway employee, and finally a gardener.

LOST 200 KILLED.

Rout of the Insurgents Under Maceo a Serious Reverse.

DEFEATED IN MATANZAS.

Twelve Hundred Men Led by Perez Driven from a Fortified Position With a Loss of Twelve Killed—Gen. Gomez Moving on Jaruco.

It is stated that the engagement at Tarronas, just south of Pinar del Rio, between the insurgents under Maceo, and the Spaniards under Gen. Luque, was more important than at first believed. The insurgents are now said to have lost 200 killed. The bodies of 170 dead insurgenrs were found afterward in different parts of the ground abandoned by the insurgents.

The report that Rabi, one of the leaders of the second insurgent army now advancing westward was wounded in the last engagement with the Spaniards is confirmed.

When last reported, Gomez was moving in the direction of Jaruco, the most important town in the province of Havana with the exception of the capital. Between San Felipe and Duran, before reaching San Jose de Las Lajas, Gomez burned several culverts.

Advices received in Havana, from the province of Matanzas say Vicuna met the insurgent leader Perico Perez at the head of about 1,200 men on the road between Pedroso and Balondron. The insurgents occupied a fortified farm at Vista Alegro, and after an hour's fighting, during which the enemy made a strong resistance, the troops dispersed the insurgents, who fled in different directions, leaving twelve killed and seven wounded on the field, and carrying away many more of their wounded men. The loss of the troops is said to have been so small as not being worth mentioning.

GEN. PANDO IS CONFIDENT.

Gen. Luis Pando, said in an interview that he had come to Havana in obedience to the orders of his superiors to act as coadjutor to Gen. Marin, in the temporary command of Cuba, pending the arrival of Gen. Valeriano Weyler, the new captain-general of Cuba, when he (Gen. Pando) will be succeeded by Gen. Suarez Valdes.

Gen. Pando announced himself to be in favor of concentrating and strengthening his forces in the province of Pinar del Rio, and he hopes to take command of the Spanish troops there in person when at liberty to do so. He is well acquainted with that province and with the peculiar ancient political sympathies and conditions, and anticipates being able to call all the loyal population to arms in support of the Spanish government. The General says that a considerable portion of the population of Pinar del Rio is willing to take up arms against the insurgents, and that Gen. Antonio Maceo must succumb.

The withdrawal of the military force from Santiago de Cuba, Gen. Pando says, has not resulted in any further outbreaks of lawlessness. On the contrary, he says the country is wearing a bright aspect, the laborers are all at work on the plantations, grinding of sugar cane is actively progressing, and people are going and coming without interference by the insurgents.

SANTIAGO PROVINCE PEACEFUL.

The peaceful state of the province of Santiago de Cuba is greatly due the fact that the insurgent armies under Gomez and Antonio Maceo, Jose Maceo, and Rabi, in moving westward, took with them nearly every man capable of bearing arms whose sympathies were with the insurgents. Thus, while the troops in that province were largely drawn upon to re-enforce those in the other provinces, the insurgents and the friends of the insurgents in Santiago de Cuba have been still more largely drawn upon, enabling the peaceful inhabitants to resume their usual occupation.

Concerning the advance of the second insurgent army, Gen. Pando said they had considerable arms and ammunition. But, the General added, Maceo and Rabi have been engaged seven times with the Spaniards since they entered the province of Santa Clara, and a considerable portion of the war material, &c., has been either captured or lost en route. The Spanish troops are being massed across the line of march, which the second army of the insurgents is expected to follow, and Gen. Pando anticipates that they will be able to prevent a junction with the insurgents under Gomez.

In the General's opinion the insurrection is completely ended so far as the province of Santiago de Cuba is concerned, and he asserts that there is very little activity in the westward portion of the province.

TO COIN $18,000,000

Silver Bullion to Be Turned Into Silver Dollars at an Early Day.

About February 1, the Treasury Department will resume the coinage of silver dollars and continue until about $18,000,000 have been coined. When the present administration came into power there was in the treasury about $29,000,000 in silver dollars coined from bullion purchased under the act of 1890 and available for the redemption of treasury notes issued in payment of the bullion purchased. Since August, 1893, about $18,000,000 of these notes have been redeemed in silver dollars and uncanceled.

The Secretary of the Treasury has now decided to coin from the bullion on hand and purchased under the act of 1890, about $18,000,000, which will restore the amount of dollars in the treasury to what it was on March 4, 1893. The average cost of the silver bullion purchased under the Sherman act was 71½ cents on the dollar, which leaves a gain on seigniorage of 28½ cents on the dollar. At this rate the seigniorage on the $18,000,000 to be coined would be $5,130,000.

The order for the resumption of coinage at the mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco is expected in a day or two.

A rupture between Brazil and Italy is imminent, owing to the tardiness of the former in paying Italian claims growing out of the late war in Brazil.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

The grievances of the homeopathic physicians in regard to the proposed Allentown Hospital have been adjusted.

The safe in Waltz's store in New Foundland was blown open and about three hundred dollars in cash taken.

Michael Matuse, aged 24, was killed at Nanticoke by a fall of coal in the Susquehanna Coal Company No. 4 mine.

Executions have been issued against Samuel Snyder and Rebecca Snyder for $115, and against Josiah T. Meyer, of Lebanon, for $75.

David Sostheimer, 81 years of age, of Blairsville, while trying to climb through a train at Herr's Island, was jolted under the wheels and killed.

Andrew Povolick, while stealing a ride on a D. L. & W. train at Kingston, fell off, and both legs going under the wheels were cut off near the knees.

Philip Steinmiller, of South Bethlehem, is dead, aged 61 years. He served twelve years in the School Board and in various other official capacities for the borough.

In the case of George W. Reichenbach, by his friend, Frank Spatts, who sued the Allentown Rolling Mill Company for $15,000 damages for injury to his hand, a non-suit was ordered.

Officers arrested James Maden and George and Joseph Bachman, living near Conewago, on the charge of robbing the storage house of T. McManus. The accused were brought here and committed to jail.

The Bethlehem Iron Company has shipped ammunition tubes weighing fourteen tons and a side plate for the Massachusetts weighing thirty-four tons to Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia. Gun material also has been sent to the Washington Navy Yard.

William Groh, of North Lebanon Township, a veteran of the late rebellion and a well-known politician, has announced himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Commissioner at next Summer's primary election.

It has just been learned in Shamokin that Peter Prianofski, who was wanted at Green Ridge, to answer the charge of having murdered George Mertincavich, was killed during a drunken altercation in a small village, near Pittsburg, several days ago. The crime which Prianofski committed occurred at a wedding shortly after the ceremony had occurred two months ago. Liquors were the principal refreshments offered the guests and the festivities ended in a drunken fight. Prianofski wielded a potato masher and battered his victim's head so badly that death ensued at the hospital three days latter. He left the western part of the State after the crime, and was about to be brought back for trial when he met death.

While returning on the ice from Northumberland, George Seers drove into a large hole from which the ice had been cut near Winfield, drowning his valuable horse and narrowly escaping the same fate himself.

Burglars made attemps to enter seven houses at Newton Hamilton, succeeding in three of them, where they ransacked a greater part of the houses. The only booty secured was a few cents.

Mining experts differ in their opinion as to whether coal dust will explode, but Joseph Knapper, mine inspector for Centre County district, who investigated the cause of an explosion in Eureka Mine, No. 7, of the Birwind-White Company, near Ramey, by which four men were severely burned and the mine came near being fired, says the explosion was caused by the fine dust igniting directly after a shot had been fired by dynamite for the purpose of shooting down a quantity of coal.

Mrs. Anna Horsefield, of Plymouth, while at supper fell from the chair dead, from heart disease.

The Cumberland County Bar Association passed suitable resolutions relative to the memory of the late Judge Martin C. Herman.

Governor Hastings has accepted the invitation of Corporal Skelly Post, G. A. R., to deliver the Decoration Day address in the Soldiers' National Cemetery.

Joseph T. Leiby, of Mt. Carmel, one of the workmen injured in the Mid Valley Railroad disaster, on December 18 last, died at the Miners' Hospital. This is the second death.

Arthur Colteryahn, aged 77 years, of Pittsburg, took out his first citizenship papers. He is a shoemaker from Mittenberg, Germany, and has four sons who have been naturalized for years. He has been in the United States since 1867.

Officers of Company B, Fourth Regiment, N. G. P., were elected as following: First Lieutenant James A. Medler was elected Captain, to succeed Captain James L. Schaadt, who refused a re-election; Charles D. Rhoads was chosen first lieutenant and Orlando C. Miller second lieutenant.

The Bethlehem Iron Company has shipped material for four and five-inch guns to the Washington Navy Yard. The shipment weighed twenty-five tons.

Mrs. Ellen De-Tchweinitz, wife of Bernard DeSchweinitz, died after a brief illness. The deceased was the daughter of Mrs. M. M. Lord, of New York city.

Between Lisburn and Lewisberry there are sixty acres of solid ice with a surface as smooth as a floor, to which skaters for miles around are flocking.

E. H. Wetzel, proprietor of the Ashland House and one of Ashland's leading citizens, died at his home of spinal trouble, from which he has suffered the past six months.

By the deaths of Mrs. Anna McCarty and Joshiah Kurtz, at Connellsville, Fayette County lost her two oldest citizens. Both were born in 1800 and were, therefore, in their 96th year.

At a hearing before United States Commissioner E. H. Reppert, Nelson Wiltrout was bound over for trial in the United States Court on the charge of robbing the Wooddale post office, in Bullskin Township.

The deadlock in the Firemen's Convention was broken by the election of William F. Wonderly, of the Washington Company, chief engineer, and William F. Wetzel, of the Rescue Company, assistant engineer.

Dispatches from Havana declare that the position of the insurgents in the western end of the island is critical. General Gomez is said to be hemmed in by Spanish troops while Maceo has been seriously defeated.

The coal miners at Washington, Indiana, won their strike, and returned to work. Over 3,000 men were involved.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.—The session of the House was devoted to minor matters and legislation by unanimous consent. Most of the day was consumed in the discussion of the Senate resolution appropriating $25,000 for architectural aid in the preparation of plans for the Chicago public building. The resolution was passed.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the House the rules were discussed. Mr. Dolliver (Republican), of Iowa, taunted the Democrats with at last acquiescing in the adoption of all the principles embodied in the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, against which they had raised their voices in 1890. This speech drew forth an indignant reply from ex-Speaker Crisp, in the course of which he reviewed the whole history of the controversy, and charged the other side with trying to make political capital by false pretenses.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The House held a night session devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. About twelve bills were passed, among them one to pension the widow of the late Gen. William Cogswell, of Massachusetts, at $75 per month. The bill has passed the Senate.

SENATE.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Cullom offered a resolution on the Armenian atrocities, and Mr. Wolcott spoke on the Monroe doctrine. The bond revenue bill was discussed by Messrs. Sherman, Teller, Gorman and others.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Daniel spoke on the Monroe doctrine, Mr. Dubois on silver, and Mr. Warren on the Tariff. The President submitted during the day the report of the Secretary of State concerning the treatment of American citizens in Turkey. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, sought to secure unanimous consent for a vote on the pending bond silver bill, but at the request of senators, withdrew his request.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY.—After a stirring debate the Senate agreed to the concurrent resolution urging decisive action by the European powers against Turkey and pledging to the President the support of Congress in the most vigorous action he may take for the protection of Americans in Turkey and the redress for injuries to American persons or property. Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, who reported the resolution, urged its adoption in a speech which set forth the startling extent of the massacres, the greatest in the history of the world, the Senator said. Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, spoke in the same line. The climax of the debate was reached when Mr. Frye, of Maine, supported the resolution in a speech notable for its expressions of sympathy with the Armenians and for its bitter arraignment of Great Britain's course toward America. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, gave notice that on Thursday next he would ask the Senate to sit until a vote was taken on the silver bond bill.

DEATH OF PRINCE HENRY.

He Expires on a Warship off the African Coast.

Prince Henry of Battenburg, the husband of Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria, is dead. The Prince accompanied the Ashanti expedition to Africa, and while on the march contracted the deadly swamp fever, necessitating his return to the coast for treatment.

From the few details received it appears that the Prince had a relapse while on board the British cruiser Blonde, on its way to Madeira with the sick man. In spite of the efforts of the special surgeon in attendance, and of the ship's surgeon the Prince died at 9 o'clock in the evening. The Blonde then returned to Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, from which place the news was cabled to the admiralty, and was by that department communicated to the Queen, who was prostrated with grief. The body will be embalmed, and the first lord of the admiralty, the Hon. George J. Goschen, after consulting with the Queen, has given instructions that the Blonde be ordered to bring the remains of the Prince to England.

Prince Henry was the third son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, uncle of Ludwig IV, Grand Duke of Hesse. He married the Princess Beatrice in 1885. They have four children. He was born Oct. 5, 1858, and was Governor of the Isle of Wight and of Carrisbrook Castle.

The death of Prince Henry will make a decided difference in the court plans. The period of morning for the late Prince will last for six weeks and extend over the coming season, and all the drawing rooms have been abandoned.

While Prince Henry of Battenburg was unpopular on the whole with the people, principally because he was a poor German prince, and therefore considered unworthy of the hand of a princess of the royal house of England, he was well-liked by all who had the pleasure of knowing him personally. He was a splendid athletic-looking man, a good sportsman, and he sailed his own yacht skillfully. To those around him he was unpretending and considerate, and he was a great favorite with the Queen.

WOMEN RUN DOWN BY AN ENGINE

Two Killed and Three Badly Injured While Walking on the Track.

A light engine ran into a crowd of car-cleaners who were walking the track on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad at 142d street, New York, killing two men and injuring two woman and a man so badly that they will probably die.

At the point where the accident occurred the road runs through a cut, on the west side of which is a high embankment, and on the east side a high stone wall, on the top of which is a high railing. The car cleaners had met at the Mott Haven station of the road, and were on their way to the car yard at 160th street and Vanderbil avenue. They had reached 142d street when the Chatham express on the New York, New Haven and Harford came thundering down. The cleaners stepped aside to let it pass. A light engine, coming up the north-bound track, was unobserved. Just as the express had whisked by the engine struck them.

FATAL FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

Four Firemen Crushed to Death—The Financial Loss $250,000.

The four-story building at 415 Broadway, occupied by Aloe & Co., opticians and dealers in surgical and electrical instruments, was burned at 10.30 P. M. Loss estimated at $250,000.

Three firemen who were working in the basement were crushed beneath falling floors, and are thought to be fatally injured, if not dead.

Owney Hires, a fireman of truck No. 6, was taken from the second floor badly cut and suffocated. He was sent to the hospital.

The men killed were Captain Blanville, Reinhardt Miller, James Rhonely and Millon Curly.

EVERY YEAR.

Life is a count of losses,
Every year;
For the weak are heavier crosses
Every year;
Lost springs, with sobs replying,
Unto weary autumn sighing;
While those we love are dying
Every year.

The days have less of gladness
Every year;
The night more weight of sadness
Every year;
Fair springs no longer charm us;
The winds and weather harm us;
The threats of death alarm us
Every year.

There come new cares and sorrows
Every year;
Dark days and darker morrows
Every year;
The ghosts of dead loves haunt us,
The ghosts of dead friends taunt us,
And disappointments daunt us
Every year.

To the past go more dead faces
Every year,
As the loved leave vacant places
Every year;
Everywhere their sad eyes meet us,
In the evening's dusk they greet us,
And to come to them entreat us,
Every year.

"You are growing old," they tell us,
"Every year;"
"You are more alone," they tell us,
"Every year;
You can win no new affection,
You have only recollection,
Deeper sorrow and dejection,
Every year."

The shores of life are shifting
Every year;
And we are seaward drifting
Every year;
Old places, changing, fret us,
The living more forget us,
There are fewer to regret us
Every year.

But the truer life draws nigher
Every year;
And its morning star climbs higher
Every year;
Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And its heavy burden lighter,
And the days immortal brighter,
Every year.

—James W. Covert, "Pittsburg Post."

Jerry Duncan's Philosophy.

By NELLIE BURNS.

Jerry Duncan's cow was dead; yes, dead; there was no mistake about it. But Jerry seemed to doubt the fact; the calamity was too dreadful to accept. Again and again he took hold of her horns and shook them: called her by name; but it was to no purpose. There was no response. The cow was dead.

"I wouldn't 'a' b'leeved it posserble fer you to 'a' been took from me like this an' leave me erlone an 'thout any means o' serport, Betty," said the old man, stooping over the cow's prostrate body. "You wuz all I had. You wuz both my comp'ny an' my livin', Betty. But then I s'pose some good'll come out o' it, or t'wouldn't 'a' happuned."

He straightened himself, turned around and walked slowly out of the barn. As he was hobbling across his dooryard on his wooden leg a neighbor chanced to be passing by. He stopped.

"Jerry, I hear your cow is dead," he said.

"Well, so 'tis," the old man responded.

"That's too bad, too bad!" the neighbor returned, sympathetically. "It will be a great loss to you, won't it?"

"It 'pears that way now, but then I s'pose some good'll come out o' it some way. But it's mighty hard to see it, since the milk I sold wuz all I had to live on. It's erbout the hardest blow I've had since my old woman died. I tell you, I come pooty near givin' up my philoserfy then. You see, I've allers held strong to that b'lief that some good comes out o' ev'rything that happuns,or in figer'tive lang'age, ev'ry cloud has its silver linin'. But I couldn't see nothin' but the cloud fer a long time after that. But when I got so I could reason it over, and thought how ole Polly wuz a-gittin', how she suffered from neuralgy, how her teeth wuz all out and we not able to git no more how her eyesight an' hearin' wuz going', an' then thought o' her bein' out o' all sech miz'ry, why, sir, I saw the blessin' plain ernough then."

The old man paused an instant, thrust his wooden leg forward, and continued:

"Now, like as not you wouldn't think there wuz any bright side to a feller losin' his leg an' havin' to hobble eround on a wooden stump like this. But there wuz, with me. 'Fore that accident when I lost my leg, I use to suffer tur'bul pain in it from rheumertism. When I lost the leg I lost the rheumertism. Can't you see the silver linin' there? But erbout the cow. I confess the cloud looks pooty black; an', as yet, there ain't a sign of a linin', that I can see. You see, I ain't as young as I once wuz. The fact is, an' I might's well own it, I'm just erbout laid on the shelf. I ain't good for no kind o' hard work. An' Betty wuz all that stood between me an' the poorhouse. That trip over there has been a starin' me in the face a long time. I've put it off from year to year, fer seems like t'would choke me to eat dependent bread; but, after all, I'm afeared I'll have to go. Good evenin'."

Jerry turned abruptly and walked in to the house. A quaver had come into his voice, and he was too proud a man to let the world see such weakness.

The neighbor, Henry Boone, a man of middle years, watched the old man for a minute in silent pity, then walked away.

The unique originality of Jerry Duncan's character made him of peculiar interest to his neighbors. His hopeful, industrious, independent nature commanded their sincere respect, which appreciation was practically evinced by a generous patronage of the milk which was his sole dependence for a living. The queer application of his quaint philosophies to the problems of life was a source of much entertainment. He would permit no person to prefix Mr. to his name. He claimed that God introduced Adam to the world as Adam, not Mr. Adam; and he wanted no better authority on etiquette than that. So he addressed all persons by their Christian names, and in indulgence to his whim every one called him Jerry.

Jerry entered the house, took a seat in his great arm-chair, where he remained for some time in moody contemplation.

The grief from his great loss made him restless; so he got up and went back to the barn. He had traveled back and forth from the house to the barn all day. He took a seat on an old box by Betty's body, and stroked her stiff, white hair. As Jerry sat looking at his dead cow an idea flashed through his mind that made him fairly jump to his feet. It came to him like an inspiration. Jerry certainly accepted it as such.

"I'll do it—I'll do it!" he exclaimed. "I'll stuff Betty; I'll preserve her in that way for me to look at. It'll be sech a comfort to me."

Hunting and trapping had been Jerry's pursuit in his younger years. And in connection he practised the art of taxidermy, and sold stuffed animals at fancy prices.

With the espousal of the plan of stuffing his cow, the old man's whole being was aroused to enthusiastic action. He had not felt such zeal for years. He did not stop to weigh the practical issues of the question, as to cost, labor, and what he would do with the cumbersome body of a stuffed cow. At the first conception of the idea he accepted it completely and conclusively as a fitting and pleasant thing for him to do in honor of Betty's past virtues.

In this inspired frame of mind he went to work. A man was hired to assist in the heaviest of the labor. It was a tedious and difficult task for the old man; but patiently and diligently he persevered, until at last Betty stood, mounted, on the barn floor, in all the glory of her best days. She was solid white in color, and Jerry had washed her hair and brushed it until it glistened with a snowy whiteness.

There was just one flaw in her appearance—one of her horns was broken. Jerry had thought nothing of this during Betty's life, but now that her good looks were the object of his ambition, this imperfect member was a source of great annoyance to his artistic eye. One evening as he sat alone thinking of the broken horn, and how he could remedy it, his eyes chanced to light on the antlers of a moose hanging on the wall, cherished relics of his hunting days. As we have seen, Jerry was of a fanciful turn of mind, and as he gazed on the antlers a thought came to him that made him burst out laughing.

"I'll try it, sure's I live," he said.

The next morning the great antlers were taken down and carried to the barn. Betty's horns were removed, and these were substituted in their stead. When Jerry had completed the change he stood off and viewed the amalgamate creature, and he laughed as he had not done for years.

"Well," he exclaimed in a delighted voice, "ef I haven't created a new anermul. Why, Betty, you don't know how well you look. You wouldn't know your own self."

For fear of being laughed at Jerry had kept his operations with the cow a profound secret, pledging the man to secrecy who had assisted him. But after adjusting the antlers he regarded his success as such a triumph of art he could no longer keep it to himself. So that evening, as Mr. Boone was passing by, Jerry called out:

"Say, Henry Boone, stop a minute. I've got somethin' to show you."

He led the way to the barn, his neighbor following. Jerry swung the door open, and Mr. Boone came upon—what? He was fairly startled at the creature that confronted him.

"Why, Jerry, what is this and where did you get it?" he asked, in astonishment.

"As to what it is," replied Jerry, "I shall call it the antlered cow. As to where I got it, why it's jest simply my cow, Betty, stuffed, with some moose horns on."

When Mr. Boone comprehended the full significance of the achievement, he leaned against the wall and laughed convulsively.

"Jerry," he said, "don't think I am making fun of your cow, for I'm not. It struck me as being such a funny idea to stuff a cow, and she is so queer looking that I just couldn't help laughing. You are really a genius, Jerry. The work is splendidly done, and you've made an entirely new creature. There isn't anything in the whole animal kingdom like it."

"Well, you see," returned Jerry, "I used to do a sight o' sech work in years gone by, an' when Betty died it jest seemed as tho I couldn't give her up. You don't know how much Betty wuz to me. I ain't got no childun, no wife, no kin-folks to sot my feelin's on. An' Betty had kinder filled up the vacant place in my heart. An' while I wuz a-lookin' at her the day she died, the thought come to me that I could keep Betty to look at by stuffin' her. I b'lieve, sir, that thought come right from Heaven, fer next to the comfort o' havin' Betty erlive is the pleasure I've had in fixin' her up like this."

Mr. Boone was a man of keen business faculty, and possessed that intuitive sharpness for scenting a dollar whether it is obscured in stocks or in a dead cow. He saw that Jerry had, in following out his odd fancy, made a creature that really had a money value, and that might be turned to account in the old man's support, and while Jerry was talking a plan was forming in his mind.

"Jerry," he said, "I believe you will be able to make some money on your stuffed cow."

"How?" asked Jerry, eagerly.

"By having a kind of little museum, and charging for admission. You know the County Fair holds here next week. If you should have a small booth on the grounds with your antlered cow on exhibition at a low admission charge I really think you would make something on her."

The old man fairly staggered at the suggestion, so great was the surprise. He stood for a moment in dumb joy, then said:

"Henry, I'm much erbleeged to you fer that idee. I never should 'a' thought o' it. I b'lieve, too, I can make somethin' on her. I've seen wuss-lookin' things than that in mus'ums. And I don't deny the fac' that I need the help. It tuk almos' my last dollar to git materials fer fixin' Betty up, an' I've bin tur'bly troubled to know wher' I'd git more."

"Well, Jerry as I am one of the officers of the Fair Association, I will see what I can do in getting you a free stand on the Fair ground, and you can try the plan anyway," said Mr. Boone. "Perhaps you can still make your living on Betty, though she is dead."

"An' in case I can, Henry Boone," exclaimed Jerry, in a delighted, triumphant voice, "can't you see the good that'll come out o' Betty's death? S'pose I can earn my livin' on a dead cow, don't you see how much ercead that is o' a live one? Why, ther'll be no hay an' grain to buy, no milkin' to do, no drivin' back an' forth to paster. Can't you see the silver linin' in that, plain enough."

The next morning, as Mr. Boone was passing by, Jerry stepped him again.

"Henry," he said, 'ernother idee has come to my mind erbout Betty. I've bin a-viewin' her over, an' I find that by cutting off her tail to erbout four inches an' trimmin' it to shape, an' parin' down her hoofs, I can make her into a mighty rispecterble white moose. Betty's legs are so long, an' her body so short an' round, she's pooty near the shape of a moose. Now which do you think would be the greatest cur'osity, a antlered cow or a white moose?"

"Why, as to that, Jerry," Mr. Boone replied, deeply amused, "I think you had better decide for yourself. A white moose would certainly be a great curiosity, perhaps more so than the antlered cow."

"Well, I think I'll have the moose," said Jerry. "A moose is a uncommoner critter than a cow, and then I'd have sech pleasure in fixin' it. I use to feel kind o' shame o' Betty's ang'ler shape, spesherly when the boys would laugh at her an' call her a Texas steer. But you see now there was a blessin' in them long legs, only I couldn't see it then. Of course I ain't goin' to claim that it's a real moose. I think I'll advertize it as a home-made moose. But ef it'll give folks the idee as to how a moose looks, I don't see but what it'll answer ev'ry puppus o' the genwine critter."

Mr. Boone took a kindly interest in the old man's novel venture, assisting him in his preparations for the exhibition. When the Fair opened Jerry occupied a closed booth, in the centre of which stood the curious-looking creature. On the outside an attractive advertisement of a home-made moose, with low admission charge, was arranged by Mr. Boone.

Proud and hopeful Jerry sat inside, collecting the coins that came slowly at first. The cautious public was shy of venturing its nickels on a sham creature. But as those who pioneered the way praised the animal, others followed. And, too, Mr. Boone stimulated the patronage among kindly hearts by spreading the report of the old man's need and his object in making the exhibition. And when the three days of the Fair were over, Jerry had taken in the sum of fifty dollars.

Stationed near Jerry on the Fair ground was a traveling museum. When the proprietor of this examined the moose and saw the patronage it elicited, he decided it would be a valuable acquisition to his collection. And at the close of the Fair he offered Jerry the sum of one hundred dollars for the creature; but the old man would not dispose of it until he had counseled with his kind neighbor.

"Yes, indeed," said Mr. Boone, "sell it, by all means, Jerry. The money will be worth more to you than the animal. And I will have a talk with you this evening as to how to invest it."

So the trade was made, and Jerry went home with his old heart relieved and gladdened by his success.

True to his word, Mr. Boone saw the old man at the close of the day.

"Jerry," he said, "my plan for you is this: For you to invest this money in three good cows and go a little heavier into the milk business. Then you will be able to hire a boy to deliver milk and drive your cows to pasture. Every one knows how clean and careful you are with your milk, and you could have a good many more customers among the neighbors."

As Jerry comprehended the full significance of this suggestion his old face lighted with joy.

"Why, Henry Boone," he exclaimed, with eager, excited voice, "what a master hand you are at plannin'. Three good cows an' a boy to wait on me! I never 'spected nothin' to equal that this side o' Heaven. An' think o' me losin' my faith so when Betty died! I'd orter been ershamed o' myself. Hain't He said that not a sparrer shall fall to the ground 'thout His notice? How onreasonerble then fer me to think that as big a critter as my cow could die 'thout His seeing it? I never shall doubt my philoserfy ergin. Why should I? It never has failed me. Dark at times the clouds have closed eround me till it seemed they'd never lift ergin, but the silver linn' has always showed itself at last, thank God."

Cremation Growing in Favor.

The movement in favor of cremation as against earth burial is growing in England. The other day Mr. William Rathbone, ex-M.P., stated in public that he had made provision for cremation in his own case on principle, and with a view to promoting the reform. At this moment a new crematorium is almost ready for use at Liverpool. It is a neat building of red sandstone, simple and chaste in design. The main door opens into a small chapel. From this room the coffin will be carried, after the burial service is read, into a small apartment beyond, and there placed upon an iron frame running on wheels and rails in a line with the furnace, and pushed noiselessly into the abode of flames. From the chapel the clergyman, followed by the relatives of the deceased, will ascend a stair, on the opposite side from the door by which the coffin has been removed, into a small gallery overlooking the door of the furnace. From this gallery the service prescribed for the grave will be read, and the mourners will take the last look of the coffin as it disappears within the furnace. The situation of the crematorium at Anfield is wisely chosen, being in the heart of a pretty suburban neighborhood, and accessible from all parts of the city. There is an office, with a cottage for the caretaker attached, at the entrance gate. The crematorium will be opened for public use not later than April 1.

Peculiar Wills.

The will of Pauline Campbell, made in July, 1883, is one of the most peculiar wills recorded in the New York Surrogate's office. One paragraph is: "I direct that my said executor and executress, before named, as soon after my decease as possible, have my pet dogs and birds cremated, and their ashes put upon my grave, in order that the agonies attendant upon their separation from me be spared them." She requests that she be buried in a white pine coffin, with no color or polish upon it, and that the funeral cortege shall consist only of a hearse and one carriage.

On the wall of the record-room is framed a document between two panes of glass, so that it can be read from either side. Between the pieces of glass is a sheet of paper bearing on each side bits of paper once torn and afterwards pasted together. That formed the will and codicil of Charles M. Ogden. The papers are correctly drawn, and the will and codicil were admitted to probate. Mr. Ogden, in a fit of delirium just before his death, tore the paper to pieces, but the scraps were afterwards gathered up and pasted together, and Mr. Marsac has had it framed for preservation. An unsuccessful contest was made of the will.

Seventeen Attempts at Suicide.

The record for attempted suicide probably rests with M. Maltaverne, a clerk at the town hall of Nogent-sur-Marne, one of the suburbs of Paris. This unhappy man made his seventeenth trial at shuffling off the mortal coil the other day. He started in by making things lively for his fellow clerks, roundly abusing them, and hurling at their heads inkstands, paperweights, and account books. The force of clerks combined, and hustled him into the hall. He assaulted several people there, but finally his friends managed to get him to his apartments.

When they left he began to rage once more, attacking his wife and threatening to kill her. She was rescued just in time from the clutches of the maniac, who then, with a howl of baffled rage, seized a bottle of corrosive sublimate, and swallowed the contents. A stomach pump saved his life. His other methods of self-destruction have ranged all the way from battering his brains out against the wall to poison and drowning.

Card-Counting Machines.

Two of the most interesting automatons now working within the limits of the United States are those used by the Government for counting and tying postal cards into small bundles. These machines were made in Connecticut by the Dwight Novelty Company, and the two are capable of counting 500,000 cards in ten hours, and wrapping and tying the same in packages of twenty-five each. In this operation the paper is pulled off a drum by two long "fingers" which come up from below and another finger dips in a vat of mucilage and applies itself to the wrapping-paper in exactly the same spot. Other parts of the machine twine the paper around the pack of cards and then a "thumb" presses over the spot where the mucilage is, and the package is thrown onto a carry belt ready for delivery.

A Wolf Drive.

Wolves have become so numerous near Pendleton, Or., that it is proposed to organize a wolf drive. Both whites and Indians will be asked to co-operate and make an effort to rid the country south and east of Pendleton of the animals, which pester the farmers by carrying off fowls and by killing sheep.

INDUSTRIAL MATTERS.

A New Cotton Mill to be Built at Spartanburg, S. C.

In its weekly review of the business interests of the South, the Manufacturers' Record shows that the assessed value of property in the Southern States from 1890 to 1895 increased $357,800,000, or 7.05 per cent.; while the increase in the ten Western States—Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas—was $90,125,000, or 1.05 per cent., and the increase in the Pacific Coast States and Territories was $86,300,000, or 4.1 per cent.,—the increase in the South being four times as great as the ten Western States named and twice as great as the ten Western States and the Pacific States and Territories all combined. Special reports show that the coal output of Alabama for 1895 was over 6,000,000 tons, and coke 1,000,000 tons—an increase of the two combined over 1894 of about 1,800,000 tons. The total iron ore, coal, coke, limestone and pig iron handled by Alabama railroads in 1895 was over 11,000,000 tons.

Among industrial matters reported for the week were the closing of contracts for the power equipment of two immense stations for the electric road between Washington and Baltimore, the contracts aggregating 6,000 H. P. of boilers and engines. A large number of Southern cotton mills have declared dividends running from 3½ to 4 and 5 per cent. for the past six months. Orders are being placed for new machinery for a $500,000 mill now being built at Spartanburg as an addition to an established mill. In Macon a cottonseed oil mill company has built three plants for the refining of cottonseed oil, the manufacture of compound lard, the making of soap and the manufacture of a salad oil as a substitute for olive oil, thus using at home the entire product of the cottonseed instead of shipping to other points to be made into these various products. Contracts are to be let in Atlanta in a few days for a twelve-story steel fireproof office building; a $175,000 depot in Galveston and a $700,000 office building in St. Louis.

In railroad matters there is a considerable evidence of increasing interest, and a number of new enterprises are being projected. The Carolina Midland road has been leased by a new company composed of Southern and Northern people, and it is reported that it will be extended to Charleston or Savannah and westward to Greenville or Anderson. Contracts are to be let for a line between Beaumont, Texas, and Port Arthur; a eight-mile line is under construction in Tennessee to reach phosphate beds; a company has been incorporated to build a belt railroad around Fort Smith and extend it to coal mines five miles distant; the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk line have asked for charter privileges to extend their road about 20 miles in the neighborhood of Portsmouth, Va.; the Aransas Harbor Railroad Company of Texas has been chartered, with a capital stock of $3,000,000, by Baltimore people for the purpose of building an important line for Aransas Pass; a number of other railroad matters are under way.

In the organization of industrial enterprises, there is an indication of somewhat more activity, and during the week a large number of companies covering a wide variety of industries were reported.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	4 15
High Grade Extra			3 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	68		70
CORN—No. 2 White	33		33½
Oats—Southern & Penn	24		24½
RYE—No. 2	40		41
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50		16 00
Good to Prime	14 50		15 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds	13 00		13 50
Wheat Blocks	6 00		6 50
Oat Blocks	7 50		8 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	95		1 00
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			60
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 7½	@	7¾
City Cows	6		6½
Southern No. 2	5		5½
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 23	@	
ONIONS	40		2 25
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$ 6¾	@	7
Clear ribsides	6		6¾
Hams	10		10½
Mess Pork, per bar			10 00
LARD—Crude			4
Best refined			6¾
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 23	@	24
Under Fine	21		22
Creamery Rolls	23		24
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$ 10¾	@	11¾
N. Y. Flats	11½		11¾
Skim Cheese	6		7
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 17	@	18
North Carolina	16		18
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 9	@	9½
Ducks, per lb	10		11
Turkeys, per lb	10		11
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 2 50	@	4 25
SHEEP	2 00		3 00
Hogs	4 00		4 15
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 10	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	70¼		71½
RYE—Western	48		49
CORN—No. 2	35⅝		35½
OATS—No. 3	24		25
BUTTER—State	17		22¼
EGGS—State	19		20
CHEESE—State	7¼		10

An Extraordinary Memory.

There is a bank cashier in Chicago who was the hero of a wonderful performance, just after the great fire. The books of the bank in which he was employed were entirely destroyed by the flames, and with no data except the passbooks of the depositors and his memory, this man restored all the 1,500 accounts so successfully that every depositor was satisfied.

Effective.

Mrs. Ferry—Dear, that necktie is getting frightfully seedy.

Mr. Ferry—I guess it will do for another week or two.

Mrs. Ferry—George Ferry, if you don't come home to-night with a new tie on, I'll buy you one myself.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

There wouldn't have been any milk in a cocoanut if some dairymen had had the construction of it.

The Unforeseen.

If we could only foresee, what misery might be prevented. One of the many chroniclers of events in the life of Napoleon says he lost Waterloo from a pain in his back, being unfitted thereby for personal direction of the battle. It is always the unexpected that mars the best anticipations, and thus so many business men, laboring men or women, primed for success, are taken down suddenly. Nothing comes more suddenly than an attack of lumbago to stiffen or twist the muscles of the spine and lay one up. In ten minutes, however, St. Jacobs Oil will cure the soreness and stiffness and make the back supple and strong. If Napoleon could have had this great remedy at the right time, he would have changed, perhaps, the map of the whole of Europe.

Almost always the most intelligent are the most generous.

Jonah's Gourd Grew Fast.

In one night twenty feet long! That was a miracle! But Salzer's Sand Vetch, the coming hay plant, grew ten inches in seven days on fine, dry soil, without a drop of moisture. That's something for drouth tried soil; so is Giant Spurry, Teosinte and lots of things you'll find in our mammoth catalogue. (A. C.)

If you will cut this out and send it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grasses and grains, including Sand Vetch, free.

The conceited man is a weed masquerading in a flower.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Sense shines with a double luster when set in humanity.

Scrofula

Manifests itself in many different ways, like goitre, swellings, running sores, boils, salt rheum and pimples and other eruptions. Scarcely a man is wholly free from it in some form. It clings tenaciously until the last vestige of scrofulous poison is eradicated from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of voluntary testimonials tell of suffering from scrofula, often inherited and most tenacious, positively, perfectly and permanently cured by

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

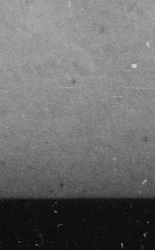
Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. Douglas $3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.

If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for $3.

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,



CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 30 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new illustrated Catalogue to Box R.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

"Autocrat of the Breakfast Table"

Heckers'

Buckwheat.

Makes

Light,
Dainty
Buckwheat Cakes.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Jan. 30.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

We Are Down a Peg

In this column, but

Are Up a Dozen Pegs

Above some stores in this town that make big pretentions. If you have any doubt of this Kom and C how it is yourself. A glimpse will convince U.

Our Eleventh Semi-Annual Clearance Sale Is Now in Progress

And special bargains placed on our counters every day.

The New Racket is a Modern Department Store. It does not go by jerks and spurts, but is a good store every day in the year.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

YOUNG LADIES

As well as older ones, are availing themselves of our low prices on

WHITE APRONS.

Just think, when you you can buy an apron at 11 cents, it is useless to bother making them. Better ones for 18 and 20c.

These cold mornings remind you that in order to be comfortable, it is essential to have good warm Underwear. See whether your size is here, if so, the price will suit you, in our

NATURAL WOOL VESTS.

Also a few left in Red Wool.

Come and see all the different bargains we still have. It will pay you.

W. T. MEYER,

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice. **Bellefonte.**

Go to Franklin County.

Mr. E. M. Huyett and family left on Monday evening for their new home in Franklin county, in this state where he is about to open a large lumber operation. He was a good citizen here and many regret his leaving. The best of success attend him.

George Mowery, long in Mr. Hewett's employ as a teamster also goes to the new lumber camp, and so do Andrew and George Dubbs and a son of the latter. Daniel Slotman has also gone thither to continue as a boss over the teaming and other branches.

Destroyed by Fire.

Monday morning at about 2.30 o'clock the St. John's Lutheran church midway between Muncy and Montgomery, on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad, was totall destroyed by fire, incurring a loss of about $4.000 on the congregation. The Sunday school organ was the only piece of the church furniture that escaped destruction, there being no time to remove anything else from the rapidly burning structure.

Bought a Farm.

Our esteemed townsman, for the past two years resting from active farm life, Mr. John Foreman, nestled in a home on one of the highest points in Centre Hall, from whence his eye could sweep the valley for the pick of a snug farm home, has selected John Royer's farm near the Redmill, purchasing it for $2700, and will occupy it in the spring, once more to be a happy farmer.

Florida On Wheels.

The car Florida on Wheels stood on the siding at the station last Thursday and was visited by a large crowd of people. The weather was threatening and undoubtedly kept a great many away. At Coburn the day previous the car was packed during the day and a very large crowd took in the tropical sights.

Leap Year Party.

Tomorrow night, Friday, the girls will give a leap year party at Reish's hotel, at Potters Mills. About twenty couple are expected to go, and the girls agree to pay all and every bill. Tis a great year truly for the boys.

Clothing at Sheriff Sale Prices.

Don't miss the bargains in ready made clothing, at the Philadelphia Branch, on account of sheriff sale, a full line for men and boys, will be sold at once at great sacrifice.

TICKETS PUT UP

A GOOD ATTENDANCE AT THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

Seven Men Nominated for Council.—The Democrats Have a Large Attendance at Their Caucus.

The Democrats of the borough held their caucus on Saturday evening in pursuance to the call of the chairman, Dauberman. The hall above Harper & Kreamer's store was the place of meeting, and the attendance was larger than at any held for years. Over half of the Democrats in the borough were out, not so much to cast their vote for the man of their choice, as to prevent their name being used for any thankless borough office.

In several of the offices it is becoming very hard to secure good men to consent to allow themselves to be set up and slaughtered. However the ticket was filled. Owing to a recent enactment councils are required to have seven members instead of six, and four were nominated Saturday evening. After the caucus it was learned that an entire new set of councilmen must be nominated and Tuesday evening another caucus was held to nominate three more men.

The ticket nominated was as follows:

Judge of election, J. Miller Goodhart.

Inspector, Lyman Smith.

School Directors, W. W. Boob, D. J. Meyer.

Councilmen, Jerry Miller, Dr. Riter, Clem Luse, Byron Garis.

Overseer Poor, Daniel Fleisher.

Auditor, W. M. Kerlin. Walter

Constable, Harry Swabb.

High Constable, John Puff.

Treasurer, H. W. Kreamer.

Justice ef Peace, W. B. Mingle, John Dauberman, Jr.

The Republicans held their caucus in the office of W. O. Rearick. To nominate a full ticket requires eighteen men. In the borough are only about twenty-five Republicans, and to get men enough to fill the ticket was a hard job.

The nominations made on Tuesday evening by the Democrats to fill their ticket on council were, Ed. Wolf, Wm. Floray, and Geo. Nearhood.

The following nominations were made:

Judge of Election, J. S. Boal

Inspector, C. J. Shaffer.

School Directors, W. O. Rearick, G. S. Clements.

Council, W. A. Odenkirk, Aaron Thomas, S. T. Lobaugh, J. E. Swarm, Samuel Shoop, B. D. Brisbin, C. F. Deininger.

Constable, J. A. Fleming.

High Constable, Jerry Shreffler.

Overseer Poor, S. H. Knepley.

Auditor, J. W. Henney.

No nominations were made for Justice of the Peace. All refused to be set up to be slaughtered.

Candidates at Bellefonte.

At the borough primaries at Bellefonte Saturday night a contest developed over the selection of candidates for council and poor overseer. The result on both sides for the principle offices was as follows: Borough treasurer, Charles Cook, Rep.; Poor Overseer, Isaac Miller, Rep., Thomas Moore, Dem.; Councilmen, Harry Valentine, Benjamin Shaffer, Henry Lowery, C. T. Gerberich, Rep., and B. C. Achenbach, William Ishler, George T. Bush and William Speer, Dem.; School Directors, W. B. Rankin, David Haines, Rep., and Hammond Sechler and D. F. Fortney Dem.

Very Ill.

Rev. R. B. Wolf, formerly of this place where his mother and brother Edwin reside, we regret to learn, is quite ill at his home in Eureka, Ks., where has been pastor of the Lutheran congregation for a number of years. Typhoid fever has laid hold on him, and from a recent letter his condition is announced as improving, which his many friends will be pleased to learn.

Creditable Donations.

We are informed that Maj. Jared B. Fisher, dec'd, in his will donates $2000 towards a new Reformed church at Penn Hall, providing it be erected within six years; and, also, some $2000 to go to Reformed educational institutions. How noble, and how much oftener should we have examples of this kind.

Clearfield's Licenses.

Judge Gordon, of Clearfield, has granted license to 89 hotels, 13 restaurants, 6 wholesale houses, 5 breweries and 1 distillery. He refused 21 hotels, 4 restaurants and 5 wholesale houses. There are held over 4 applications for hotel license and 1 wholesale.

At Sheriff Sale Prices.

All goods formerly in the Philadelphia Branch store, clothing to suit men and boys of all ages and sizes, at sacrifice prices, a big supply and must be sold. Now for real bargains.

Lutheran Services.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, for Sunday, Feb. 2: At Cross church, 10 a. m.; at St. John's church, 2 p. m.; Centre Hall 7 p. m.

MRS. RUTH POTTER.

She Was Born in Penns Valley in the Year 1811.

The Jefferson *Democrat* says that Mrs. Ruth Bruce Potter was born in Penns Valley, Centre county, Pa., in 1811, and died December 29th, 1895, at her late home on the turnpike, in Clarion township, Clarion county, Pa. Her early years were spent in Centre county, where she was married to J. F. Potter about 1837. She was one of a large family, and was the last to pass away. In the spring of 1838 she and her husband came to Clarion township, Clarion county, where they traveled together the pathway of life until 1882, when the husband was called away to his long home. Since then she has continued to live at the homestead with her daughters, who have helped to make her last days her best days.

Musical Convention.

A musical convention will be held in the church at Linden Hall, commencing Monday evening, February 10th, continuing during the week with three sessions daily, and closing with two grand concerts, Thursday and Friday evenings, February 13 and 14. The convention will be under the direction of Prof. P. H. Meyer, of Boalsburg, assisted by Miss Anna Brooks, of Pleasant Gap, as organist. Miss May Myton, of Huntingdon, will be present and render some choice music during the week. Singers from a distance will be entertained gratuitously. All lovers of music are cordially invited.

Holidays and Days of Grace.

Days of grace have been abolished in the state of Pennsylvania on notes, drafts, and bills of exchange which shall be drawn on or after January 1st, 1896, and where the banks give notice the day named is the one on which the note must be paid. The legal holidays in this state for the year 1896 are as follows: January 1st, New Year's; February 22d, Washington's Birthday; April 3d, Good Friday; May 30th, Memorial Day; July 4th, Independence Day; September 5th, Labor Day; November 3d, Election Day; November 26th, Thanksgiving; December 25th, Christmas. Half holidays, February 18th, Election Day; Every Saturday from 12 o'clock.

It may save some of our readers trouble if they remember the above.

An Alligator.

A live Florida alligator reached the Reporter office on Tuesday, safe and sound, after his journey, by express, from that far-away state, the breeding ground for these creatures. The 'gator is a young one, about 12 inches in length and destined to be as many feet in length in due time; he barks like a young pup and eats raw meat. The little saurian was sent up here by C. R. Kurtz, one of the Florida Editorial excursionists, addressed to Willis Holley, in the employ of the editor.

No Use Outside of a Printing Office.

Young man do not swear. There is no occasion for it outside of a printing office where it is quite useful when the paper is behind time. It also comes in handy in proof reading, and is indispensable when the ink works badly or the press is to be run by hand. It has been known to entirely remove that tired feeling of the editor when he glances over the mistakes after the paper is mailed. Outside of a printing office it is a very foolish and unbecoming misuse of the language.—Grand Island *Independent*.

Taxing the Candidates.

The Blair County Republican Committee met and selected March 21 as the day for the primaries. A rule was adopted obliging candidates for Congress to pay $25 for the privilege of allowing their names to be placed on the ticket. Candidates for State Senator, County Treasurer, Prothonotary, Sheriff and Register and Recorder must each pay $20 instead of $10 as heretofore.

Sugar Valley Man's Accident.

One day last week Charles Bruner, of Shracktown, Sugar valley, was driving a team of Mr. Douty's over to Brush valley with the intention of getting some saw mill machinery. The horses took fright and ran off, and as there was no bed on the wagon Mr. Bruner fell off. The wheel passed over his leg and fractured it.

Goes On as Heretofore.

Since the death of Maj. J. B. Fisher his large business interests at Penn Hall go on as formerly, under the management of his sons Frank and Calvin, two very excellent young men who are familiar with all the details of the store, mill and several farms.

New Landlord at the Fort.

Isaac Shawver, of Mifflin county, next April will take charge of the Old Fort hotel. Mr. Shawver a few years ago was a hotel keeper at Milroy, for a term of two years.

For Rent.

STORE ROOM for Rent, with counter, shelves, ware-room, cellar, and rooms on second floor, for a family. Possession given at any time; apply to Mrs. Mary Dinges, Centre Hall. This property also for sale. jan30-4t

JANUARY COURT

A NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED OF.

J. S. Bennett Pleads Guilty.—A Report of the Doings Up to Wednesday.—The List Not a Long One.

The January session of court convened on Monday morning at nine o'clock with Hon. John G. Love, president judge of the 49th judiciary district, and Associate Judge C. A. Faulkner, of Philipsburg, on the bench.

The greater portion of the morning session was taken up by hearing motions and petitions presented by different members of the bar.

The list of grand jurors was called and twenty-one answered to their names. S. E. Troy, a clerk of Rush township, was chosen foreman, and after the jury was sworn they retired in the grand jury room to pass upon the different bills of indictment that were presented to them by the district attorney.

The constables of the different townships and boroughs of the county then made their quarterly report.

The list of travers jurors was then called and forty-four answered to their names, and Mortimer O'Donohue, of Spring township, was excused as a juror. William R. Essington and Samuel W. Stover were then discharged from custody under the insolvent laws.

Court adjourned at eleven o'clock till two o'clock Monday afternoon.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The first case called was Com. vs. Jacob Mayes, charge malicious mischief prosecutor G. H. Leyman; verdict not guilty and the prosecutor, G. H. Leyman to pay the costs.

Com. vs. William Quick, charge assault and battery, prosecutor E. E. Erhard. After hearing the evidence in the case, the defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, fine of $25.00 and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for twenty days.

Court adjourned at 4.30 to meet Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Com. vs. Walter Wrye, charge assault and battery, prosecutor Mary Bean. Mr. Wrye is a school teacher in Taylor township and this prosecution was brought for whipping Victor Bean, a boy thirteen years old on the 8th day of January of this year. Verdict not guilty and the school directors of Taylor township to pay two-thirds of the costs and the prosecutor to pay one-third of the costs.

Com. vs. J. S. Bennett, charge adultery, prosecutor, Adam Mayer. This defendant, who is a married man and has a wife living in Bellwood, Pa., worked himself into the good graces of Barbara Mayer, daughter of Adam Mayer, a furniture dealer in Philipsburg. In August last Mr. Bennett and Miss Mayer went to Pittsburg, Pa., where a marriage license was procured from the Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, and were married by Newton Petrie, a Justice of the Peace, under the assumed names of John Williams and Laura Gunter. After the Commonwealth closed her testimony the defendant changed his plea from that of "not guilty" to that of guilty.

Com. vs. Charles Meyers; charge betrayal; prosecutrix Laura Lose. The defendant plead guilty and received the usual sentence.

Com. vs. J. S. Bennett; charge forgery, prosecutor Adam Mayer. Verdict not guilty and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Com. vs. M. Houser; charge false pretenses; prosecutor Robert Confer. This prosecution is brought against the defendant for signing his wife's name to a judgment exemption note, pretending that he had a power of attorney to do so, which he now denies and his wife repudiates the contract.

The Bullet Whizzed By Her.

Frank Lontz, employed by merchant C. P. Long, at Spring Mills, as night watchman, sleeps with a revolver under his pillow at night. Yesterday morning when he got up he forgot to remove the revolver, and when Mrs. Long went to his room to arrange his bed, not knowing of the revolver under the pillow threw it on the floor, striking the hammer, and exploded the cartridge. The ball passed close to Mrs. Long's head into the ceiling, and some of the powder was blown into her face. It is needless to say that the estimable lady was considerably frightened, and had an exceedingly narrow escape from the bullet.

Wants More Power.

Wheel manufacturer Boob is gradually increasing his plant, and is contemplating putting in a new engine of about ten horse power. Addittional machinery placed in his shops makes this a necessity. His present engine is too small.

GOOD FARM LAND FOR SALE.

A tract of 35 acres in excellent state of cultivation with fruit trees thereon, ½ mile east of Centre Hall station, is offered for sale in any quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to Fred Kurtz, Centre Hall. tf.

—Subscribefor the REPORTRE, $1.50

COUNTY CLIPS.

The State Board of Health has sent notice to all Philipsburgers who have stored ice cut from the Moshannon, that the same must be thrown away, as it is not considered a pure quality.

Sam'l Reel sold a tract of land in Harris twp., to John Ramels, for $400.

Michael Ream et ux, to Sam'l Ream 10 acres land in Gregg twp., for $800.

M. L. Rishel purchased two tracts of land in Gregg twp. for $1200.

James B. Strohm purchased the James Runkle property at Centre Hill, 119 acres, for $864.

Mrs. Katie Coble, a widow, who had her home with Alex. Kuhn, in Boalsburg, died Monday morning of last week, of paralysis.

T. P. Rupert, a well-known citizen of Walker twp., died on Monday of last week, of heart trouble, aged 73.

Two Aaronsburgers, Charles Mowery and Fred Burd, have gone to Freeport, Ill.

Charles, a 3 year old son of Ammon Gramley, died at Hublersburg, Wednesday of last week, of pneumonia.

Fred Krumrine has purchased the Meyers farm in College twp.

Rev. Charles Smith, of the Hublersburg Reformed church, has resigned, to take effect next July.

Frederick Carver, an old resident of Rock Forge, died last week, of paralysis, aged 60 years, and was a soldier in the late war.

Proposed New Enterprises.

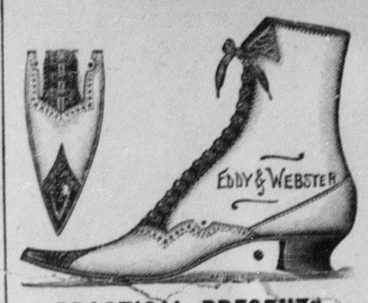
There is no big bluster and howl about the new enterprises Centre Hall is getting, but we are having them all the same. A new handle factory to be operated in Colyer's large building is one, and there are others that are under careful consideration. The town is on a grow, and it is a healthful one too.

An Old Soldier Dead.

Frederick Carver of Rock Forge died at his home last week from a stroke of paralysis which he sustained a few days previous. The deceased was 53 years old had been an invalid eight years prior to his death. He was an old soldier having served in the late civil war.

Death Caused by the Shock.

Mrs. Betsy Kriner, aged 72, and her daughter Sarah, aged 52, were both buried at Redfern, Clearfield county. The mother was the first to die, and the knowledge of her demise caused the daughter to be strecken with heart disease.



..PRACTICAL PRESENTS.

Suitable gifts for any member of the family, young or old. Glance over our abbreviated list:

Ladies' Carpet Slippers	25c
Ladies' Velvet Slippers	50c
" " "	75c
" " "	$1 00
Ladies' Fine Leather Slippers,	from 50c to $1 75
Men's Carpet Slippers	25c
Men's Velvet Slippers	50c
" " "	75c
" " "	$1 00
Men's Imitation Alligator Leather	75c
" " " "	1 00
Men's Russia Leather	1 25
" " "	1 50
Ladies' Overgaiters	from 25c to 75c
Ladies' Leggins, come above the knee	1 50
Misses " " "	1 25
Childs' " " "	1 00

Considering the outlay nothing is more acceptable than a pair of our slippers, shoes or overgaiters, for a gift.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

Great Before Stock Taking Sale!

3,000 yds. best Canton, always sold at 10 & 12½c, now 8c. Today it would cost 10c a yd. at wholesale. Our New York buyer made a great hit when he bought the lot.

10,000 cakes Brownie Soap 1c straight. Not quite so large but the equal in fineness of anything in town at 5c.

500 Cups and Saucers sold at from 15 to 25c, to go at 10c each. Don't wait, as they won't last long.

Tea Pots, slightly crazed at 10c, worth three times 10c.

Still another lot of full pound bars Oleine Soap, 4c.

Children's and Ladies' Coats—not large sleeves—but the cloth and making is there, to go at $1.00 each. Some cost $3, some $4, and some as high as $7. Now at $1. It is an outrage, but such is good merchandise. Must make room for the new.

GARMAN'S STORE.
BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

THE GLOBE.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY

MID-WINTER CLEANING SALE!

Now is the Time,
Now is Your Opportunity,
Now You Can Buy

Merchandise at far less than cost of production. Every dollar possible of Fall and Winter Goods must be moved out of store to give way to our Spring Lines. Cost or value not considered.

In our Novelty Dress Goods we have cut the price just in half, giving you the choicest and best goods in the market at 50 cents on the dollar.

All Woolen Hosiery and Gloves sold at just one-third off regular prices.

Table Linens and Napkins one-third off regular prices.

Ladies' and Misses Coats and Wraps.

All Coats that were sold at $15 to $25, all now go at $10.

All Coats formerly sold at $12, now go at $7.50

All $10 Coats now at $6.

All $7.50 Coats now go at $4.

Choice of any Child's Coat in the house now at $2. There are some $8 and $10 Coats now in this lot.

We have about 180 Overcoats on hand yet. We will guarantee to discount any prices named to you in any other store, at least 25 per cent. If you need an Overcoat come and see us before you buy.

KATZ & CO.,

LIMITED.

Bellefonte, - Pa.